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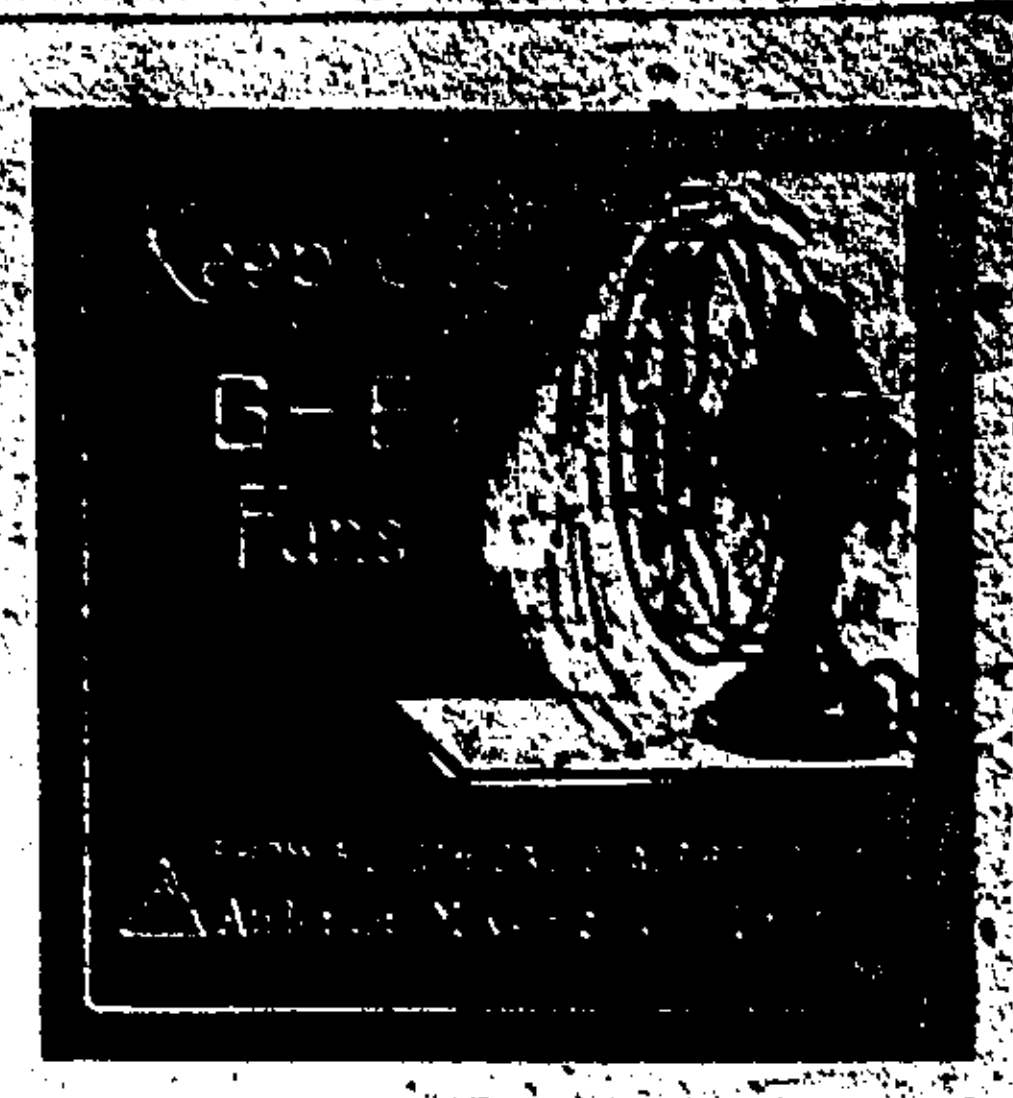
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號七月六英港

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1921.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL DISEASES.

Co-operation with the Rockefeller Institute:

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 6.
Reuter learns that an Anglo-American conference on tropical diseases will be held shortly at the Colonial Office, Major the Hon. E. L. Wood, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, presiding. The American representatives will be Dr. George Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, Dr. Wickliffe Rose, General Director of the International Health Board, and Dr. Victor H. Iser, Director of the East. The British delegates comprise some of the foremost authorities on tropical disease, including Sir John Bradford, Dr. Walter Fletcher, Major-General Sir James Leishman, and Dr. Bagshawe, Director of the Tropical Diseases Bureau.
The Colonial Office has been closely co-operating with the Rockefeller Foundation, which recently approached the British Government in regard to experimental work in West Africa in connection with yellow fever, concerning which the Colonial Office has given every facility. An attempt is now to be made to co-operate on a wider basis in regard to fighting disease in tropical colonies.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Plans for Elaborate Celebration in Hyde Park.

London, June 6.
The anniversary of the formation of the League of Nations will be celebrated on the 25th inst. by processions of the London branches to Hyde Park, with decorated cars and representatives of the different nations in national dress. The original idea of a pilgrimage to London from the provinces has been abandoned, owing to the industrial crisis. Local areas will hold their own demonstrations. In addition to the before-mentioned processions, there will be a procession of ex-Servicemen, trade unionists, brotherhoods, sisterhoods, and religious bodies. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Robert Cecil will receive the distinguished guests, including the Ambassadors and Ministers of the forty-eight League countries, members of the British Cabinet, M.P.'s, Colonial Ministers, Agents-General, and dignitaries of the Churches in the reception tent at the entrance to the Park. There will be twelve platforms, including an international one, where addresses will be given in twelve languages.

THE COAL CONFERENCE.

Proposals to be Submitted to Miners' Delegates.

London, June 6.
The conference between the coalowners and the miners is proceeding. It is expected that the former's proposals will be submitted to a delegates' conference of the miners, which will decide the next step.

Guaranteed Wage for Lowest-Paid Workers.

Later.
Mr. Evan Williams, the coalowners' president, stated at the conference, which has been adjourned to to-morrow, that it is now realised that the subsistence wage for the lowest-paid workers should be guaranteed, and he was prepared to suggest a flat-rate reduction of 3s. per shift extending over six months in order to stabilise wages.

UPPER SILESIA.

German Protest that Allies' Ultimatum Would Unloose Civil War.

London, June 6.
Herr Sthamer, the German Ambassador, presented a Note to the Foreign Office protesting against the Inter-Allied Commission's ultimatum to the German General Hoefler, mentioned in the cable of the 2nd inst., contending that compliance would mean that the evacuated regions would be exposed to Polish terror. Moreover, the measures threatened by the Commission would make the unloosing of widespread civil war inevitable.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Operatives Accept Labour Minister's Offer; Employers Will Consider.

London, June 6.
The Lancashire operatives have accepted the offer of the Minister of Labour, but the employers have deferred their decision owing to short notice.

AUSTRALIANS SUCCESSFUL AGAIN.

London, June 6.
In bright, breezy weather, before twelve thousand spectators, the Australians were dismissed for 171 on a good wicket. (Ryder, 34.) Loe took 6 for 53. Middlesex were all out for 90 (Hearne 45, including 8 fours). Kidd, 11, was the only other player to reach double figures. McDonald took 5 for 25. Armstrong 3 for 18. The Australians, 33 for 2, won by eight wickets.
Northants beat Worcester by an innings and 20 runs. Kent beat Yorkshire by nine wickets.

FURTHER BRITISH GOLF VICTORIES.

London, June 6.
In the professional golf championship Britain beat America by 6-3 in the singles.

THE ARKANSAS INUNDATION.

Scenes of Desolation.

(Reuter's Service.)

Pueblo (Ark.), June 6.
Officials opine that the fatalities from the flood following a cloud-burst do not exceed 250. The waters are now apparently receding.
The authorities fear pestilence. Already five hundred are in hospital with diphtheria, pneumonia, and chicken-pox. Several are insane.
There has been numerous spectacular rescues. In one case soldiers found a woman who had stood for hours in the water up to her armpits, holding her baby overhead. The floods have also greatly damaged several neighbouring towns. Scenes of desolation prevail all along the railway from Colorado Springs to Pueblo.

River Plate Also Overflows.

Denver (Col.), June 6.
The River Plate has overflowed. A number of streets are submerged.

DYESTUFFS FOR THE FAR EAST.

Question of British Corporation's Rights.

London, June 6.
In the House of Commons, questioned regarding the refusal of the British Dyestuffs Corporation to supply a British export firm with synthetic indigo on the ground that the Corporation has its own selling arrangements in the Far East, Sir Philip Lloyd George (Director of Overseas Trade) pointed out that it was open to merchant supplying Chinese markets to obtain supplies for China through the Far Eastern agents of the Corporation.

OPENING OF THE NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

Their Majesties Provisional Acceptance.

London, June 6.
It was announced in Belfast to-day that their Majesties have provisionally accepted Sir James Craig's invitation to open the Northern Parliament on the 22nd inst. Their Majesties will cross to Belfast in the Royal Yacht, accompanied by a naval squadron. Mr. Lloyd George may accompany them.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 7.
General Luk Wing-ting has again wired for financial assistance and ammunition for defensive purposes.
Chung Son-ting who was sent by the Premier to Tientsin to negotiate a loan has returned. The result of his mission is unknown.
Shanghai, June 7.
The Chinese Wai Fung Bank is insolvent and the manager has been arrested.
Five Chinese have been arrested at the Olympic games and are charged with distributing Bolshevik literature and discharging firearms.
An Indian has been arrested for having shot dead two Chinese employees in a Chinese shop on the 5th inst.
The National Citizen's Guild has wired Peking requesting that Tuchen Chun Shi-fan be allowed to retain his office.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COAL TROUBLE.

London, June 6.
The Miners' Executive has accepted the coal owners' invitation to a conference, which opened to-day.
Mr. Thomas Spencer, Trustee of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, speaking at Alfreton, said the miners' leaders must recognise that they are beaten on the question of a pool. They have been chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, while thousands of miners' families have been starving and the country heading to ruin. There will be no excuse for the leaders rejecting the coal owners' offer to discuss the wage question from a practical viewpoint. The threatened withdrawal of the £10,000,000 subsidy necessitated somebody making a move in the direction of settlement.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

London, June 6.
Hobbs is unable to play in the Second Test, and the following will complete the team: Fry, Evans, Mead and Strudwick.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

London, June 6.
Britain beat America in the professional Golf foursomes at Gleneagles. Britain took three matches, and America none. Two matches were halved.

THE PREMIER INDISPOSED.

London, June 6.
Mr. Lloyd George has contracted a chill and has been ordered to rest for some days.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE OLYMPIAD.

Shanghai, June 6.
The Filipino athletes were delayed by the storm. They sailed this morning for Manila.
The China Press in an editorial advocates building a stadium to accommodate future Olympiads. St. John's University offers the grounds.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

Shanghai, June 6.
Ng Sze-kwong is playing W. Mansel Smith and M. W. Lo playing Tanaka in the opening matches of the Interport Tennis contest, on Tuesday.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Shanghai, June 6.
The Police asked for a remand for further investigation in the case of the young radicals concerned in the shooting at the Olympic games. The request was granted.

TWO SHOP FOKIS KILLED.

Shanghai, June 6.
F. Peter, a Cingalese, killed two Chinese shop assistants, for refusing to exchange a bottle of scent. He has been remanded in the British Court.

THE PRICE OF RICE.

Shanghai, June 6.
The Chinese are protesting against the licensing of rice-shops. The belief here is that the price will soar after the Dragon Boat Festival.

LOOTING AT ICHANG.

Shanghai, June 6.
The Dollar Company has received a report of the looting of its Ichang offices. Nothing was saved but the books. The city was set ablaze.

NEW N.Y.K. LINERS.

For the European Run.

The s.s. "Hakone Maru," which is to be the latest addition to the N.Y.K. European liners, is now under construction at the Mitsubishi Dockyard and Engine Works.

The principal dimensions of this liner are as follows: Length A. O. 515 feet; Breadth moulded 63 feet; gross tonnage 10,000 tons; sea speed 17 knots. Accommodation has been provided for about 120 first class, 55 second class, and 180 third class—in all 356 passengers. She is driven by Parsons's Turbines with reduction gear. Needless to say, every modern improvement in the ship-building art and architecture and the safety appliances known to science have been embodied in the construction of this ship. The public rooms include social hall, smoking room, verandah cafe and children's room; and the passenger accommodation varies from a single berth room to a suite of rooms of a very luxurious character. All cabins are furnished and equipped in a style that leaves nothing to be desired. It is expected that the "Hakone Maru" will be completed about the end of October. With her advent in the service, a marked improvement will be witnessed in the shipping and travel facilities between Japan and Europe via Suez.

The s.s. "Hakone Maru" and "Asama Maru," two sister ships of the "Hakone Maru," also under construction will be added to the fleet of the European liners at no distant date.

CANTON NEWS.

Straws which Point a Moral.

The first serious incident in connection with the armed situation at Wuchow has occurred. A Kwongai motor boat was caught by a Kwangtung gunboat and after a fight, in which ten men on the motor boat were killed by machine gun fire, the motor boat was captured and towed back to Canton.

There are rumours of disagreement between President Sun and General Chan King-ming. On learning that the Commander of the 3rd Division (Ngai Pong-ping) had returned to Canton to report personally to General Chan, Sun Yat-sen sent several messages for Ngai to call and see him. Ngai obstinately refused to go and see the President, returning to Shamsui next day. It is said that Sun Yat-sen has blamed General Chan for influencing Ngai in this action.

The Water Police Department has decided to offer the ten old gunboats for sale one more, reducing the upset price to \$1,500 each.

In consequence of a great many towing junks having been commandeered whilst en route with passengers and cargo the commercial Junk Guild has petitioned the authorities not to seize junks whilst on journeys and to release those that have been commandeered as soon as possible. The Guild declares that to stop traffic and communication within the Province will encourage the assembly of pirates and add to the dangers of the present situation.

Consistent demands are being made by the Vice-Minister for the Navy for the payment of \$800,000 for old arrears and \$300,000 newly incurred. The Government in order to meet this demand, has asked the Salt Monopoly to advance \$300,000 immediately so that the Navy may have the money by Dragon Boat Race day. The Monopoly has refused to comply on the ground that \$1,000,000 was advanced not so very long ago and that it is impossible for the Monopoly to provide the money now asked for.

Military launches are engaging in the smuggling of opium and salt. The Canton Water Police have just seized a despatch launch on which was opium valued at over one lakh of dollars. It is openly stated that smuggling by the military is in full swing.
The Manager of the Provincial Bank has suddenly tendered his resignation and has left Canton for Hongkong. It is said that this action was in consequence of the lack of funds to meet the exchange of bank notes and also to his being forced by the Government to perform certain financial dealings.

We take the following from the Canton Times:

Plans for the establishment of a huge stock exchange with a capital of \$10,000,000 have been completed and it is reported that it will be in charge of prominent merchants in Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Capitalists from these three cities had been in negotiations for the establishment of this exchange for several months and it was not until the end of last month that definite arrangements and agreements were concluded. The opening of the exchange will probably be in the middle of this coming September. According to those interested in the exchange, it will prove a great boon to the business world in South China when the exchange is in operation.

While the steam launch which plies between Tung Koon and Sheklung was half way on the Tung Koon Lake last Saturday morning, more than ten persons from among the passengers attacked the cabin and ordered the captain of the boat to stop. Two of them then remained with guns pointed at the captain while the remaining pirates began a thorough search of all the passengers and their belongings for valuables. After the job of searching was completed, the captain was ordered to steer to a deserted place where

DEATH OF MEE CHEONG.

Passing of a Well-known Figure.

It is with feelings of profound regret that we chronicle the death of Mr. Wan Chung Kai, which occurred at his residence at West Point last night. Of a courteous and kind disposition, the deceased will chiefly be remembered by residents for his association with Mee Cheong, the well-known firm of photographers, which he himself founded thirty-five years ago. He was generally known as "Mee Cheong," though that was his firm name. Besides his business connections, which are many and include a large interest in the syndicate operating the Ming Yuen Gardens, the late Mr. Wan took a great interest in sports, particularly in the annual dragon boat races of which he was for many years the principal organizer.

The deceased was taken ill about a month ago, and had been attended to by a number of European doctors, but without result. He passed away last night. He is survived by a widow and five children, the eldest of whom, Mr. Wan Cho Ming, is a surveyor at the Public Works Department.

The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon. The procession, which will be accompanied by all the honours attendant on a native funeral, will file through the Central part of the town as far as the deceased's branch shop at Beaconsfield Arcade and return to the Tung Wah Hospital, where the remains will be placed in the dispository before their removal to his native village in the country.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

No. 22, the Peak, is to let furnished from June 24th to October 4th. See Page 4.
Go to Lane Crawford's and have your Coffee freshly roasted and ground—Page 3.
All Offices and Stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Kowloon and District close on Friday. (Dragon Boat Festival).—Page 4.
A lady's brown hat has been lost on Nathan Road, Kowloon.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 6½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.66. Temperature—85. Humidity—78.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.07 p.m.

the pirates went ashore taking along with them several rich passengers who are believed to be prominent merchants. These captives will be held for ransom and the families of these unfortunate captives are expecting blackmailing letters from the pirates.

An Anti-Cigarette Society has been formed by several prominent merchants, military officers, politicians and students with headquarters at Tai Hong Maloo. The Society has for its object to urge the public not to smoke cigarettes. A very extensive propaganda campaign of the Society is being planned and printed pamphlets are being distributed to the people urging them to give up the tobacco habit. The people are invited to join the Society. There are no dues to be paid except the small sum of 10 cents which is required of every person joining the Society as initiation fee. It is reported that the membership of the Society is increasing very rapidly.

NOTICE.

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With detailed particulars of the London and the Continental Foreign Markets supplied.

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A copy of the Directory will be sent to each post for £2.10.00 with order.

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MODERN DEMOCRACY.

Lord Bryce's Criticism.

In his new book on "Modern Democracy," Viscount Bryce, still vigorous, although he has joined the octogenarians, considers every political, social, and educational influence which during the past century or so has helped to mould life in the great democracies of the world, and on reflection he attributes to the Press greater power than is possessed by any other institution or tendency in civilised society.



"It is the newspaper Press," he says, "that has made democracy possible in large countries." Without it, political pioneers and reformers would have been like prophets crying in the wilderness. Parliaments would be of small account, and the people themselves would be almost helpless.

To the statesman and the politician it is an indispensable sounding-board—may, it is as the very breath of life. The democrat of antiquity believed that a community of self-governing citizens could not be larger than the voice could reach, because only by the voice could discussion be carried on; his successor to-day speaks to the reporters, and trusts to the newspapers to make his proposals known to the million.

The million, on the other hand, can trust only to the Press to bring statesmen and politicians, legislature and executive officials, into the daylight of publicity and criticism. The power of the Press, therefore is illimitable, and the liberty of the Press remains, as Lord Bryce says, an Ark of the Covenant in every democracy.

Whilst acknowledging "the invaluable services it renders in modern free countries," Lord Bryce criticises sharply various activities of modern journalism and their effect upon the democracy. He speaks of "a change which has been passing on the Press as a whole"—its becoming more and more commercialised, less and less fair, and independent, more and more vulgar, less and less trustworthy.

HOW DECADENCE SETS IN. Lord Bryce describes how this decadence in some journalistic quarters has spread, and how evil are its results upon the ill-informed and unintelligent readers who believe "what they see in print." The following are among the crafty and effective methods:—

Since it is facts that count for most in the formation of opinion, the newspaper which desires its views prevail will try to make out its case by facts. Sometimes it may assume facts—i.e. it will put forward a theory of the motives or intentions of a person or group of politicians, and presently treat that theory as an accepted reality, proceeding to ground charges upon it.

"Sometimes it may even invent facts—i.e. it will catch up (possibly itself set going) a rumour, and then proceed to refer to the rumour as a fact, give it prominence, hammer it into the public mind by repeated blows. This method needs to be prudently applied, for the alleged fact may be disproved, and if this happens frequently, the paper's credit will suffer.

"A safer or more telling device than either argument or misrepresentation is found in the selection of facts. In every controversy there are plenty of facts fit to be adduced on both sides. If a paper skillfully and systematically selects for publication all the facts that point to one conclusion, and suppresses or mentions curiously and scantily all the facts that bear the other way, it cannot be charged with direct falsehood, though it practically falsifies the case by with-

holding from its readers the means of forming a just judgment.

"The suppression of the truth is more insidious than the suggestion of the false. This negative misrepresentation is as easy and more prudent than positive, because detection and conviction are more difficult.

It is complained also that as "commercialised" newspapers have become more and more "popular" they have become more and more common; that they sacrifice important matters—reports of Parliament for example—for mere sketches, or sensations, or froth. They never educate their readers. Lord Bryce fears that the "democracy" does not want to be educated.

ALL VIEWS. A newspaper, Lord Bryce remarks, ought to give "equal opportunities for the expression of all views, but this virtue," he thinks, "is not to be looked for in such a world as the present."

He declares, also, that the power of the newspaper has two peculiar features—"It has no element of compulsion, and no element of responsibility." A newspaper "is subject to no responsibility beyond that which the law affixes to indefensible attacks on private character or incitements to illegal conduct."

BROAD SURVEY. The broad conclusions Lord Bryce has formed from his survey of modern democracy are:—

(1) It has maintained public order while maintaining the liberty of the individual citizen; (2) it has given an administration as efficient as other forms of Government have provided; (3) its legislation has been more generally directed to the welfare of

the poorer classes than has been that of any other Government; (4) it has not been inconstant or ungrateful; (5) it has not weakened patriotism or courage; (6) it has been often wasteful and usually extravagant; (7) it has not produced general contentment in each nation;

(8) It has done little to improve international relations and ensure peace, has not diminished class selfishness (witness Australia and New Zealand), has not fostered a cosmopolitan humanitarianism nor mitigated dislike of men of different colour; (9) it has not extinguished corruption and the malign influences wealth can exert upon government; (10) it has not removed the fear of revolutions.

(11) It has not enlisted in the service of the State a sufficient number of the most honest and capable citizens; and (12) nevertheless it has, taken all in all, given better practical results than either the Rule of One Man, or the Rule of a Class, for it has at least extinguished many of the evils by which they were defaced.

"Hope, often disappointed but always renewed, is the anchor by which the ship that carries Democracy and its fortunes will have to ride out this latest storm as it has ridden out many storms before. Democracy will never perish till after Hope has expired."

WHITE DAFFODILS.

A new variety of daffodil, almost white, called "Mont Blanc," was on view at the fortnightly show of the Royal Horticultural Society, Carnations from 4½ to 6 inches wide—the largest yet produced—were also shown.

THE LOTTERIES ACT.

Action Against Mr. Bottomley.

An action brought by the Attorney-General against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., was heard in the King's Bench Division.

Sir Gordon Hewart said there were three informations to recover penalties amounting to £500 under the Lotteries Act of 1836 in respect of three separate organisations called the Victory Bonds Club, the Derby Sweepstake, and the Thrift Prize Bond Club.

The counts charged defendant with either printing or publishing a notice relating to a lottery.

The Attorney-General read correspondence between Mr. Bottomley and the Public Trustee, and said it would be for his Lordship to decide whether there was any real intention that the Public Trustee should act.

Mr. Bottomley objected. If the Attorney-General, he said, speaking with the responsibility of his great office, were asking the Court to infer some act of bad faith on his part, something dishonourable, or some misrepresentation in the conduct of the club, why did he not institute proceedings and not introduce it as a matter of prejudice.

The Attorney-General said he was only dealing with the history of the organisation.

Mr. Bottomley went into the witness-box, and replying to questions, said he could not truthfully say he authorised the circular regarding the Victory Bond Club, but he had something to do with the preparation and drafting of the circular. He knew it was printed, and was glad it was.

We did our best, he said, to help the Government.

Justice Bailhache said that strict proof that the defendant caused the circular to be printed was absent. He gave Mr. Bottomley judgment.

The circular regarding the £100,000 Derby sweepstake was next proceeded with. The circulars were stopped by the Post Office.

Mr. Bottomley, in the box, again said he never authorised the circular. He was responsible for the inception of the idea. He submitted he ought to have been charged as a promoter under an Act of George III., which rendered him liable to be publicly whipped as a rogue and a vagabond. For some mysterious reason the Attorney-General thought he would like to "down Bottomley" before he finished his distinguished career at the Bar on a puny issue like this.

His Lordship found against Mr. Bottomley, and ordered him to pay £50 and costs.

In the Thrift Bond Prize Club case judgment was given for Mr. Bottomley.

GENERAL NEWS.

LIVING 200 YEARS IN ONE FAMILY.

Rev. H. H. Crawley, rector of Stowe Nine Churches, Northants, left estate valued at £1,053. The living had been in the Crawley family for 200 years.

ADMIRAL SEEKS £400 A YEAR JOB.

Over 900 applications, including those of an admiral and brigadier-general, have been received for the secretaryship of the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital at £400 salary and house.



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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAP for keeping everything clean in Houses.

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COLLISION IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Case for Defence.

The action for damages arising out of a collision between the British India Co.'s steamer Arratoon Apcar and the C. S. N. Co.'s steamer Yingchow was continued at H. M. Supreme Court on the 25th inst. before his Honour Judge Skinner Turner, and Commander A. E. Johnston, R.N. [The earlier proceedings were recorded in our issue of the 21st inst.] Mr. D. McNeill and Mr. Langley Smith appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. Lipson, Ward for defendants.

Thomas Aikman, assistant installation manager at the A. P. C. Upper Wharf, in answer to Mr. Ward, said the Yingchow appeared to be going at full speed. After the first glance, his view of Arratoon Apcar was shut out by the Yingchow. Charles Kennedy, 3rd Mate of the Arratoon Apcar, who was working the telegraph on the bridge when the vessel left the wharf, described her movements and the orders which went down to the engine room. When the tug had been cast off and the Arratoon Apcar put slow ahead, the Yingchow signalled two blasts. Witness replied with one and telegraphed the engine room to stop. A minute later the pilot told him to put the engines full astern. Witness rang the order down and gave the regulation signal—three blasts. He was not prepared to say that this order was carried out, but it was answered immediately from the engine room.

Mr. Langley-Smith read the evidence of Captain Evans, of the steam-tug Gutzlaff, and with this the case for the plaintiffs closed. Recalling Captain Budgen, his Lordship asked: How far were you away from the wharf when the Yingchow sounded the first two blasts?

Witness—Between 400 and 500 ft. Supposing you had only then been 100 feet out: what would have been your duty as a navigator?

With the other ship bow far away?

His Lordship—Half a mile. Witness—Given the same weather conditions, I should have gone on. If I had stopped I could not have got back to the wharf. The wind was blowing me away from the wharf, and it would have been impossible to get back.

In opening the case for the defence, Mr. Ward observed that counsel for plaintiffs had attempted to prove what would be described in colloquial language as a "cast-iron" case. He had suggested that there could be no possible defence to the action. "But," continued Mr. Ward, "I am least afraid of an opponent whose case is a 'cast-iron' case, for you find when you test them to see if they ring true that they have a habit of breaking." The plaintiffs' story, that after sounding two blasts the Yingchow charged down upon the Arratoon Apcar, which had reached her right side of the channel, was impossible and ridiculous. If it were indeed true, it could only be explained in three ways: one, that Captain Byers ought never to have been on a ship at all, that he ought not to be allowed to go about; two, that the steering gear of the Yingchow jammed; or three, that Captain Byers was suddenly seized with some physical disability. But none of these things were true, and plaintiffs were left with an absurd and ridiculous case.

Captain Gerald Byers, master of the Yingchow, in the course of his evidence, said that seeing no chance of getting under the stern of the plaintiff vessel, he gave two blasts. However, they gave no answer, and, having told her where he was going, witness took this silence to give consent. Accordingly, under a starboard helm he went across to the buoys. In the meantime, the tug boat cast off and the Arratoon Apcar continued to cross the river. As it was impossible to get round her stern, witness sounded two more blasts. The Arratoon Apcar replied with one. Witness answered with another one and at the same time pulled his helm hard apart. The Arratoon Apcar then gave three blasts. Witness answered with three and put his engines full astern—all this occupying about a minute directly before the collision occurred. The Yingchow's engines were reversed a minute before the blow. Witness concluded by saying that he did not expect the Arratoon Apcar to go across the river in the way she did.

The hearing was concluded on the 26th inst., judgment being reserved.

THE ART OF KEEPING FIT.

Sir James Cantlie's Advice.

Much attention is devoted nowadays to the preservation of youthfulness.

While some place their faith in magical specifics such as monkey glands, others, like Sir James Cantlie, are all for physical exercise as an agent of rejuvenation. Sir James's class for greybeards has attracted much attention in London, and he is himself a fine testimonial to his regime for though in his 70th year he looks at least 20 years younger.

He rises each morning at 4.30 and dances for fifteen minutes. He prefers Highland flings and strathspeys.

"After thirty," he told an interviewer, "deposits like chalk occur in the blood-vessels, and definite physical activity is absolutely necessary. Physical drill is good for young people, but it is not necessary. For men and women over 30, and especially over 50, it is essential."

When a man or a woman gets into the habit of sitting at home with folded hands, that is the danger signal. This physical drill class of men over 50 already feels a greater capacity for work and enjoyment. These men are keener, their brains are clearer, their muscles are more supple.

"Most of them play better golf. They are brisk to the end of the round; they concentrate on their putts, their sight is better. Look at them now! They are healthily perspiring. People think it is vulgar to perspire, but the man who cannot perspire stands little chance of living into old age."

"I want to organise physical drill classes also for women over 50. It would do them all the good in the world! Away with the teapot and the knitting and the seat by the fire! I hope very soon to get a women's team to give a display."

MINING THE MIND.

And while the body is receiving attention from Sir James Cantlie and his fellow enthusiasts, other rejuvenators, such as Sir Maurice Craig, M.A., M.D., are giving heed to the mind.

"Mental instability," he said, lecturing at the Institute of Hygiene in London, "is not necessarily inherited. We, indeed, tend to inherit every attribute of our parents, but we only tend to do so. We can protect ourselves from risk, and no one need have that constant dread of inherited insanity."

The outlook of the Freudian school is far too narrow, for the nervous troubles of later life are not satisfactorily explained by the repressions of childhood. Nervous troubles are caused by forgetfulness of the truth that man is the product of the child, and a happy childhood is essential for a well-balanced adult life. There is no real need to fear heredity, although an unstable environment may and ought to be feared.

There are risks in early brilliancy in childhood. Precocity must not be encouraged by school teachers and parents. In animals and vegetables early brilliancy means early death.

"Energy which should be spread over years is too often by intensive pressure crowded into the early period of life. The evils of youthful cramming are obvious in a nervous middle age. It is the psychological atmosphere of the home and the school which is the foundation of success in after life far more than any scholarship. Intelligence, not learning, should be the aim of education."

"To discover if a mind is healthy, test it if it is adaptable. Can it swing round without undue fatigue? Illness and fatigue are the chief causes of failure to adapt the mind. A mind dominated by emotion becomes sloppy and unstable. Emotionalism nearly always connotes nervousness."

WHEN TO RELAX.

"Normally, mind fatigue is removable by a good night's sleep. In a disordered mind sleeplessness and irritability are some of the first symptoms. People should realise that irritability is more harmful to the nervous system of the offender than to his victims. It must be inhibited."

"To relieve the mind from stress, learn to relax the voluntary muscles. Make them as limp and loose as possible. When the mind is concentrated the muscles are tense."

"In other words, deconcentrate. That is what relaxation should mean. In mind health, each person has a standard for himself, and in health that standard should vary only within

A MAN AMONG MANNEQUINS.

A Nerve-Wracking Ordeal.

Some things stir one's very deepest sympathies, such as Kings, for example, or starving animals, or dead flowers. But I reserve my profoundest pity for a male at an exhibition of new fashions at the dressmakers.

I saw one such the other day (says a Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail), he seemed so grotesquely out of place, and he knew it. I cannot imagine a woman being so completely out of any picture: but if she were, I am sure she would neither know nor show it.

We were attending one of these exciting afternoons in Paris last week: Florence and I sat huddled together on a single chair, so great was the throng of visitors. There was just room for the "mannequins" to pace down the central aisle, which was kept free for the purpose.

At a given moment, between the numbers as it were, the *Man* appeared very smartly dressed, very modest, and escorting a charming lady.

He was the sort of man who could have held his own in a royal enclosure, on the Stock Exchange, in church—in fact, anywhere. But when he got into this room with its shaded lights and soft music and mixed scents, and when the doors were closed behind him—poor thing, I felt sorry! He looked hunted and harassed, like some animal caught in a trap.

His fair companion passed leisurely down the fairway to a chair in the window; he seemed to scuttle behind her, looking neither right nor left, in search of a bolt-hole.

"A NEW SCIENCE."

I watched the man as the models sailed, strutted, or sidled past him. His instinct was to admire their faces rather than their frocks—but a proper instinct told him that this would never do. So he settled down to studying this new thing as a new science which it was important for him to understand.

Darker and darker grew the clouds of puzzlement upon his brow as he appeared to analyse the difference between the various styles for morning, afternoon, and evening; the dresses for walking or golfing, for racing or receptions, for luncheon or visiting, or afternoon tea, for bridge parties and for balls.

Every now and then he marked his catalogue; it was always when a very simple dress of single colour with close-fitting lines swept past him.

These I am sure are the clothes which please men most—at any rate off the stage. They are terribly conservative in the matter of dress for themselves; indeed, it is almost a century since they have modified their own costumes, so perhaps that is why they silently wish that we would not change our fashions so rapidly and give them just one chance of getting accustomed to something, or anything, that we wear.

I met the man afterwards, when the show was over and asked him what he thought about it all. He replied that "going over the top" was infinitely less terrifying than going into that room; and as for the clothes, he supposed they were all right for French ladies, but he preferred a blue serge coat and skirt for the daytime and a plain "clining" dress for the evening.

No argument could dislodge him from this position, which he held with eloquent tenacity. And to think how much of our time, and of our money, we spend in decking ourselves out "to please them!"

MOTHER OF SIR A CONAN DOYLE.

Mrs. Mary J. E. Doyle, of West Grinstead, Sussex, whose estate is valued at £1,223, left her personal property, books, family papers and letters to her son, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

narrow limits. Any noticeable fall is a danger signal.

"With failing nutrition, and consequently falling weight, a greater capacity for work is developed. 'Well-being' is realised. But when the weight falls to a certain stage, nervous symptoms suddenly develop. Malnutrition means that nervous symptoms are to be expected."

"During the war people lost over-much weight, and we are only now recovering from the stresses and nervous fatigues of the war."

PERFECTION IN COFFEE

FRESHLY ROASTED
FRESHLY GROUND

on the premises by our new

HYGIENIC ELECTRIC ROASTER & MILL

We specially recommend our mixture

of Mocha, Plantation and Java coffees

at 85 cents per lb.

LANE CRAWFORD'S

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Telephone 1741.

BATHING SUITS

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FOR

GENTS,

LADIES,

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CHILDREN

We have just received a small sample consignment of the latest styles and are offering them at much below usual prices.

LADIES BATHING CAPS

from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

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Good Size,

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At Popular Prices.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

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Asahi Lager Beer
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO, JAPAN.
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT.

SOLE AGENT

“MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,

HONGKONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Furnished, from June 24th to October 31st, No. 23, the Peak. Apply G. M. Harston, Hotel Mansions.

LOST.

LOST.—A Lady's brown straw sailor hat on Nathan Road, Kowloon. Finder please return 103 Nathan Road.—Reward.

NOTICE.

The Offices and Stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on Friday, the 10th instant (Dragon Boat Festival).

W. G. LAY.

Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1921.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Office No. 2 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 25th day of June 1921, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the Capital of the Company by increased to Ten Million Dollars by the creation of 80,000 shares of \$100 each divided into 5 Founder shares of \$100 each and 79,995 ordinary shares of \$100 each the ordinary shares ranking pari passu as from the date of allotment (proportion of interest and dividend in respect of the same for the Financial Year being calculated and payable from the date of allotment only) with the existing ordinary shares in the Company and the Founder shares ranking pari passu as from the date of allotment (proportion of interest and dividend in respect of the same for the Financial Year being calculated and payable from the date of allotment only) with the existing Founder shares in the Company.

2. That the Agreement dated the 21st day of May 1921, made between Kan Chiu Nam of the first part, Fung Ping Shan of the second part, Peter King Kong Kwok of the third part, Ng Chang Luk of the fourth part and Hui Yeh Tai of the fifth part, Pong Wai Ting, Li Tse Fong, Chan Ching Shek, Kan Tong Po, Chow Shou Son, Kan Yung Po, Li Koon Chun, Wong Yun Tong and Mok Ching Kong of the sixth part and The Bank of East Asia, Ltd. of the seventh part be and the same is hereby adopted, ratified and confirmed and the Directors be and are authorised to dispose of the 5 new Founder shares and the 12,500 new ordinary shares in the said Agreement referred to in manner provided for in the said Agreement.

3. That out of the remaining 67,495 new ordinary shares the Directors be and hereby are authorised to dispose of 17,495 shares at such time or times to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may think fit.

4. That should the Directors in their absolute discretion be of the opinion that the financial position of the Company shall warrant it the Directors be and are authorised on the 30th day of June 1921, to place a sum of \$500,000 out of the profits of the Company to the Reserve Fund thereby increasing the Reserve Fund to \$1,000,000 and at such time as the Directors shall deem advisable to capitalise the same and declare a bonus of \$50 per share on the shares of the Company at present issued and to satisfy such bonus by distribution amongst the persons who are registered as holders of the present issue of \$100 shares in the Company on a date to be hereafter settled by the Directors of the new ordinary \$100 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up (being part of the aforesaid, 17,495 new ordinary shares) in respect of every two shares of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such aforesaid bonus.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG GARAGE.

We have this day opened a garage at No. 20 Praya East, Wanchai. Cars will be available for hire at moderate rates during hours livery cars are permitted to run, and at other times in emergency with Police permission. Telephone 3603.

THE HONGKONG GARAGE.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 23 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents.

The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of the China Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd., to sell by Public Auction

Thursday the 16th June, 1921.

commencing at 11 a.m.

on the Premises of the Lin Ma Hang Mine, Lin Ma Hang

The Whole of the Machinery and Plant of the above mine comprising:—

- 1 Six Stamp Battery
- 1 Ore Crusher
- 1 Milling Table
- 1 Monarch Table
- 2 Hydra Linc Classifiers
- 1 Ropeway
- Shafts, Belting, Pipe Line, Pump Wheels, etc. etc.

(To be sold in one lot)

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Extraordinary General Meeting.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association will be held in the St. Andrew's Church Hall by invitation of the Vice-President on FRIDAY, June 10, at 8.30 p.m.

Business:—To consider and pass Revised Rules of the Association.

By Order,

Wm. JACKSON,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Members will be held in the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club on Wednesday June 8th, at 12 o'clock Noon.

H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1921.

REALLY GOOD SPECTACLES.

are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes that their value cannot be over estimated. If your eyes need glasses, they should have the best you can get. That means (1) careful and expert examination; (2) precision in the making; (3) adjustment to a nicety; (4) the best of materials. All the above, the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting opticians, the most competent optical establishment in South China, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, offer you. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.

"MARGOTS" EXPLOIT AT ST. ANDREWS.

Stands on Back of Fair Hobby-Horse.

Andrew Kirkaldy, the St. Andrew's golf professional, tells some good golfing stories in the May number of the *London Magazine*.

I see, he says, Mrs. Asquith has been writing a book about the great men and women she has known in her life in high places. The book's too dear for me to buy, but I need not trouble my head about that, for my name was never mentioned in it from cover to cover. Well, that's no reason why I should not mention Mrs. Asquith's name in my reminiscences.

"DON'T YOU THINK I LOOK WELL?"

I remember there was a fair at St. Andrews with hobby-horses—what you call roundabouts—on the Bruce Embankment, at the back of the Royal and Ancient Club. I saw a lady standing on the back of one of the hobby-horses holding on to the iron supports. One foot was planted on the hobby-horse's saddle and the other on its neck.

To my astonishment, the lady called out to me:—"Andrew, what do you think of me now? Don't you think I look well?"

"You look very well, my lady," I cried, "but mind ye dinna fall!"

It was Mrs. Asquith just enjoying herself and entering into the sports of the people, as the gentry ought to do at such times.

Mrs. Asquith did not care a pin who saw her. She just did as she liked, and I prefer folk like that. I am a bit that way myself. They say I am very outspoken on the links.

A story was told of two ladies meeting on the balcony of the "R. & A." One said:—"Would you like around?" The other replied:—"No, I think not; it is too hot. But there's Andrew Kirkaldy just starting out. Let's follow and hear him say what he thinks."

PROVOST OF KIRKCALDY.

I suppose it's no more than the truth to say that I am well known over the golfing world. But there's one place that seemingly, has never heard of me. I mean the office of a society paper up in London.

After an Autumn Medal Meeting at St. Andrews Lord Kinross and I were photographed as we stood chatting.

The society paper came out with the picture, and printed under it:—"Mr. Andrews" (that's me) is the Provost of Kirkcaldy and, like most of his countrymen, a keen golfer."

The town of Kirkcaldy often gets mixed up with me in spelling. There is no "c" in my name—K-i-r-k-a-l-d-y. I'm not a town. I'm a golfer.

DUBLIN EXECUTION.

Remarkable Scenes at Mountjoy.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed outside Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, when Thomas Traynor, convicted by court-martial of the murder of Temporary-Cadet Farrell, killed in a Dublin ambush, was executed. Every effort was made to obtain a postponement of the sentence but the relatives were informed that the law must take its course.

Large crowds began to gather outside the Prison soon after dawn. When the fatal hour of eight o'clock approached there was a dense crowd kneeling in the roadway, praying and singing hymns. Outside the prison gate was a large crucifix, surrounded by lighted candles. Amongst the crowd was the wife of the condemned man. She was accompanied by eight of her children, and Traynor's sisters, brothers, and cousins were also present. Contrary to practice at previous executions, no military were in attendance.

The first indication that the execution had been carried out was at 8.20, when a prison warder appeared and pinned the usual notice on the jail door. Almost immediately it was torn down, and a half-suppressed outburst of indignation rose from the waiting throng. Mrs. Traynor swooned, and had to be removed in a cab.

Traynor is said to have maintained his cheerfulness to the end. When asked for a souvenir by one of his friends he wrote the message: "Fight on, not for vengeance, but for freedom."

PUSSYFOOT'S PROPHECY.

England to be "Dry" in Ten Years.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson is back again in England. He arrived at Liverpool by the White Star liner Cadiz, and will remain until August 1, when he goes to India.

Disclaiming that he had any particular plan of campaign on his present visit, Mr. Johnson said to a *Daily News* reporter:—"England will be dry in my lifetime, and it is not up to get off the earth until then. I am democratic, and if British people want booze let them have booze. If they do not want it let them get rid of it."

"Some of my friends on this side tell us that this country will be dry in ten years. I don't intend to die until England is dry."

He added, "America is stick dry."

COME TO ENJOY HIMSELF.

Mr. Johnson brought with him a case of mineral waters which he tried to induce the passengers to take. They were not very enthusiastic over it. "I think the bar did a little more business than I did," he remarked. "I don't come on any hostile mission," he declared, regarding his future movements. "It is not my intention to wreck buildings and follow good citizens down the street and bite their legs. I have come here to enjoy myself with my good friends."

Mr. Johnson said he had received thousands of invitations to speak in this country. Both he and Dr. Howard H. Russell, founder of the America Anti-Saloon League, who accompanied him would address ecclesiastical meetings and would look after the affairs of the World League against alcoholism.

CHUCKLES.

He was dying, and the minister had been called in.

"Do you know, Joho, that your worst enemy is knocking at the door?" said the ecclesiastic.

"Whae's that?" was the query.

"Death."

"Eh, man, I thought ye wis going to say it was the wife's mother."

The Bishop of London with his fine faith in the jolly families of olden days, might like this story as a horrid example of what things are coming to. A young mother, asked to name her child at the christening font, pronounced the name to be Alpha Omega. Naturally there was an objection. Then said the mother, "I have good reason for the name. This is my first, and I hope to goodness it will be my last." *Morning Post*.

A young wife brought her weekly accounts to her husband. He scrutinised them with a look of profound understanding and remarked with an oracular air: "I see you have been paying less for bacon this week."

"Oh yes, darling," said the wife with a proud smile. "I have been getting streaky, it's cheaper."

"Why is it cheaper?" asked the husband suddenly jumping off the pedestal of superior wisdom.

"I believe the pigs cost less to keep," answered the young housekeeper, "they are only fed every other day!"—*Morning Post*.

He was busy politician whose methods did not meet with general acceptance.

One day he rushed into the lawyer's office, and asked in an excited manner: "What would you do if a paper should call you a thief and a liar?"

"Well," said the lawyer, with a scrutinising glance, "if I were you I'd toss up to see whether I'd reform, or pay no attention to the statement."

During the recent visit of the Allied Delegates to London (says the *Morning Post*) one of the French representatives, who had managed to acquire a very little English, was being shown round the town, when he came across a man-hole, with a workman just emerging from it.

Inquisitive, he must needs peep into the aperture.

Turning round to his companion, he exclaimed, with a very face, and holding his nose, "My God! No good parfumerie!"

THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.

Peril of Weakening The Tie.

[BY THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.] One of the saddest features of our time is the prevalence of domestic infelicity. Divorce and the occasions for divorce are decidedly on the increase. There is a threatened break up of the home and all that the home implies for Western civilization in our own land and the English speaking world at large.

I once heard Mr. Webb say at a dinner table that every civilization which preceded our own had been wrecked on sex and that it remained to be seen whether ours would take the same course.

A TYPICAL CASE.

The following is an authentic case and typical of many others: Two quite nice people have been man and wife for 20 years. They ought to know each other pretty thoroughly by now and have a deeper respect and regard for each other than they had at first when they think of the joys and sorrows they have faced in common and the experiences they have garnered in the same field—yet it is just the reverse. They have gradually drifted apart, the courtesy they are in the habit of exhibiting towards outsiders they withhold from each other and so on.

They are now talking of separation and the only question is how it can best be managed and how soon it will come. Each party resents the disgrace of having to commit misconduct before a divorce is obtainable, otherwise they would seek this mode of escape. They complain bitterly that a man and a woman should have to remain tied to each other for life when they know only too well that their dispositions are incompatible and that harmony and love are no longer to be expected.

Now, surely, no device whatever, no change in the marriage laws, no modification in the customary relations of the sexes would make the least difference to the happiness or unhappiness of individual men and women. And when we think of the appalling dangers to society itself, consequent upon the destruction of the family unit, we ought to hesitate before rushing upon a most unsatisfactory solution of marital difficulties.

THE SPIRITUAL VIEW.

Take now the case of a young married couple. After a certain time they begin perhaps to lose all love for one another. To suggest in this instance that they should be freed from the marriage obligation is to beg the whole question, for it is not really love that is meant but more often animal passion. And here we touch the really essential point. It has been well said that any man can live with any woman if only there be between them goodwill so to do. This is a spiritual and not a passionate question, and that is why the Church has always stressed the sanctity of marriage. Anything that tends to grant more indulgence to the appetites is to be deprecated, and that is exactly what modern marriage legislation seems to be doing. Our passionate nature is elemental force with nothing intrinsically sacred about it until it is moralized, it is raw material to be moulded to high spiritual ends.

Much of the literature of our time, and a great deal of the commonplace reasoning of our time inculcates a view of things at variance with this, and the Church can do no other than fight it hard.

LICENCE NOT LIBERTY.

The faculties of our nature are given to us to be used and perfected to the glory of God and the good of mankind. Instead of claiming the right to indulge ourselves in this or that, breaking through this or that convention in the name of liberty, let us ask ourselves where our chief responsibility lies and how we can best employ our energies for the kingdom of Heaven's sake.

This is the only right course to follow and any other course if persisted in must lead ultimately to the disintegration of social life and the impoverishment of the individual soul.

THE CLYDE IN MARCH.

The Clyde continues to surpass itself in the launching of new tonnage. Its March output consisted of 39 vessels of 56,410 tons, which was a very good record indeed, and better than the average for any month of any year. For the quarter the total consisted of 63 vessels of 149,340 tons, which was higher than the previous best, that of 1912, by

THEATRE ROYAL

THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA AND OPERETTE CO.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, June 9th, 1921

at 9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY	June 9th	The Popular Operetta by the celebrated composer LEHAR "THE MERRY WINDOW" A Montenegrin Dance, Kolo-Dance, Electric Swings over the Audience.
FRIDAY	June 10th	The famous Operetta of Indian Life by the Russian Composer VALENTINOFF "THE VESTAL OF THE FIRE-GOD" Oriental Ballet, The Torch Dance, Beautiful Costumes; Superb Singing.
SATURDAY	June 11th	The famous Operetta by LEHAR. A great success in England and America "THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"

Prices \$4, \$2, and \$1.

Advance Booking Plan at MOUTRIE'S.

Libretto in English of each operetta can be had with tickets or on the night of performance.

Management: DAROFF & SHTERN.

NOTE.—The remaining repertoire will be advertised later.

Tickets booked for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th of June will be available for performances on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th of June respectively.

THE UNITED MOTOR CO. LTD.

33 & 35 DES VOEUX ROAD.

WE HAVE JUST THE CAR YOU WANT TO HIRE

RING UP 1036 FOR HONGKONG

OR K417 FOR KOWLOON.

WHY NOT BRING YOUR CAR TROUBLES TO US?

OUR MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT CAN HANDLE ANY REPAIR ON ANY MAKE OF CAR.

ALL WORK UNDER EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

REVISED CHARGES FOR LIVERY SERVICE.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of motor spirit, etc., we beg to announce the following reductions in charges for car hire, as from the 1st June, 1921:—

OLD RATE	NEW RATE
LARGE CAR at \$8.00 PER HOUR.	LARGE CAR at \$7.00 PER HOUR.
LARGE CAR WAITING at \$2.00 PER HOUR.	LARGE CAR WAITING at \$1.50 PER HOUR.
SMALL CAR at \$6.00 PER HOUR.	SMALL CAR at \$5.00 PER HOUR.
SMALL CAR WAITING at \$1.50 PER HOUR.	SMALL CAR WAITING at \$1.25 PER HOUR.

some 14,500 tons, and higher than that of the first quarter of last year by nearly 52,000 tons. There is really no boom in work in the yards, as everyone who knows them understands. Work is slackening off very seriously, like a record total at the end of the year, says Shipbuilding and Engineering.

"The Wine of Kings

The King of Wines"

CHAMPAGNE

De St. Marceaux, "In Brut
or VeoryDry Vintage 1911.

SOLE AGENTS

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1921.

OUR COAL COOLIES.

The average man in the street doesn't worry his head very much about our coal coolies. The thing he worries over most in connection with that begrimed class is to avoid brushing them as they go by, but it might just be that we shall have to worry a good deal about these dirty and generally betattered men. They recently organised themselves into a Guild and they are now threatening to go on strike unless their pay and conditions are improved. And for a shipping port like Hongkong this would indeed be a serious matter. Some many years ago the coal coolies of this Colony did go on strike and their place had to be taken by soldiers and convicts, because the Government recognised that to keep ships coming and going was a vital matter to the life of this community. We were enabled yesterday to publish a detailed statement of the men's case and although that might appear to have been rather a long-winded composition it served to bring out one or two illuminating facts.

First, it must be recognised that a coal coolie's work is by no means constant. He might have several days off duty and then he might be called upon to work at any old time of the day or night. If there are not enough coolies to do the coaling immediately called for, then street coolies are enlisted to help at higher rates of pay than the men who earn their living by coaling and nothing else. The work is hard and strenuous and the social lot of a man who engages in it is about as low as anything that could be conceived. He usually sleeps where he can, on pavements and under verandahs, and the pay he receives for his labours is of the scantiest. Who will dare say that he has not the right to agitate for better conditions or that he is not deserving of them? In the terms that have been submitted to the employers it is correctly stated that if a man falls sick he is without the means to help himself and there must be many an untold tragedy among those who keep our ships supplied with fuel. The increases asked for amount to something like forty-five per cent and whilst that may be considered a very substantial advance the men seem to have made out a pretty good case for an advance approximating to it. On the employers' side it is argued that to pay the extra money demanded would be to increase the local price of coal to a very considerable extent, but we question whether the increase the consumer would have to pay would be anything like so great as has been represented. When one thinks that a man may spend all the hours of one day coaling a ship for the princely pay of 20 or 30 cents one cannot help having the realisation that it is high time his conditions of service were revised.

Unless a settlement is come to, the men will go on strike at once and, in view of the seriousness of such a proceeding, we suggest that it would be an act of good government if our officials took it upon themselves to act as advisory intermediaries between the parties. It generally falls to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs to concern itself with labour disputes and in this particular instance it should hasten to convene a meeting between the employers and the Guilds' representatives, in an endeavour not only to avert a serious inconvenience but to give a hard-working and ill-conditioned body of men a substantial lift on the road to contentment and decent living conditions.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

An Amazing Rumour.

A startling rumour almost suggestive of Anthony Hope's kingdom of Ruritania was disseminated by the *China Times* and one daily paper on the morning that the Japanese Crown Prince bade farewell to England. It was actually intimated that the visitor was an impostor, some one unknown having been sent to personate his Imperial Highness. The Japanese Embassy took immediate steps to contradict the calumny. Japan's Heir Apparent is well-known not only to Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, and many officials at the Embassy, but, by sight at any rate, he is also well known to a large number of the extensive Japanese colony in London. Before leaving for the West, Prince Hirohito deputised at several public functions owing to the Mikado's illness. The fact that the Crown Prince was not much seen during the early stages of his voyage is easily understood; as H. I. E. receded from the zone of possible danger he showed himself without restraint. It is especially regrettable that such a rumour, worthy of the sensational Press at its worst, should have been initiated by a leading organ of the religious Press. Apparently a proof of the article was sent to the daily papers, and it is some consolation to find that, with a single exception, all rejected it.

Censoring Correspondence.

A case in a London police-court raises an important question concerning correspondence. The defendant (an ex-officer of the Canadian army, who fought in the war) keeps a shop, and in all good faith added a little to the earnings by letting the premises be used as an accommodation address—those from the Old Country will remember the sometimes welcome sign-card, "letters may be addressed here." It appears that under the recent Official Secrets Act any person conducting this kind of business must register himself and himself keep a register of the letters. The defendant answered that he had never heard of the statute, and the Magistrate, remarking that there had plainly been no intention to deceive, disposed of the charge with a nominal fine. It is just as well that the charge was brought, because it is probable that there are many others who were similarly unaware. The case is of considerable public interest, as it rather implies that the Act renders postal correspondence liable to inspection. This is not only natural but imperative during time of war. One of the German spies who suffered the extreme penalty was so detected. It is desirable, too, in particular cases, as, for instance, where a bogus lottery concern is ascertained to be sending out circulars wholesale. If, however, correspondence in general is subject to censorship, the question seems to have called for more discussion than it apparently received before the measure was enacted.

The Philosopher's Stone.

The alchemists spent their days and nights in the quest of the Philosopher's Stone, which was to transmute base metals into gold. They got no "forrader," notwithstanding that there were shrewd heads among them, such as old Roger Bacon, who anticipated some of the developments of modern science. Now we hear from Tokyo that a Japanese named Tatsudo Hattori has discovered a means whereby silver "can be produced out of all things." Even the title of "miraculous invention" which the report bears looks inadequate in the case of such a process. Mr. Tatsudo has been spending all his financial resources for more than ten years in the study of this phenomenon. The inventor is stated to have succeeded in his experiment designed to show sceptical inquirers that he can produce silver out of earth, sand, and flowers. This feat has the Indian juggler braten hollow, and Mr. Tatsudo ought to be able to recoup his ten years' outlay with interest, for, like Archimedes when he hit upon specific gravity, the Japanese inventor can exclaim, *Eureka!* (how he worked the oracle is not in any way indicated). The report naively adds that if the "invention" should be demonstrated scientifically, "modern chemistry would be fundamentally reformed." Such a consummation would upset things so fundamentally that there is no saying where the consequences would end. What sort of a dollar, for instance, are we going to get when you can turn sand into silver?

DAY BY DAY.

THE TALENT OF SUCCESS IS NOTHING MORE THAN DOING WHAT YOU CAN DO WELL; AND DOING WELL WHATEVER YOU DO, WITHOUT A THOUGHT OF FAME. —Longfellow.

A Chinese was knocked down and injured yesterday in Shanghai Street by motor car No. 415.

Among those returning to the Colony to-day by the s.s. Columbia were Mr. and Mrs. J. Oram Sheppard.

The first night fete of the season is being held at the V.R.O. to-morrow evening. The programme promises to be an interesting one.

Yesterday's health return shows that there were three cases of enteric fever reported, two of the sufferers being British and one Indian. There was also one case of paratyphoid fever. None of the cases were fatal.

Twenty-four Chinese appeared at the Marine Court this morning charged with failing to renew their cargo boat licences. Eight were fined \$7, with the option of 10 days' hard labour, and the remainder were each ordered to pay \$5, with the option of 7 days.

We have received information from the local Consul General for the Netherlands to the effect that telegraphic advice received from the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, states that the decree prohibiting the exportation of rice has been rescinded by an ordinance of the 4th instant which comes into force on the 8th instant.

We are advised by the T.K.K. that the latest addition to their South American Line Service, the s.s. Rakuyo Maru, will be open for public inspection on Wednesday, the 8th instant, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to inspect this fine new steamer. Launches will leave Blaks Pier at frequent intervals.

There is still a prevalence of plague and small-pox in the Colony, as revealed by the health returns for last week. Twelve cases of small-pox (11 fatal) and ten cases of plague (nine fatal) were recorded. There were also three non-fatal cases of paratyphoid fever, one non-fatal case of diphtheria, whilst there were two Chinese deaths from influenza.

In the case of the two Chinese who were charged with being in possession of two table electric fans, alleged to have been stolen from the Ming Yuen Gardens, the first defendant produced evidence this morning before Mr. Orme that he was not connected with the theft. He said that he was a priest as well as a trader in Chung Chow and had advanced the second defendant six dollars. The Magistrate acquitted the second defendant and sentenced the first one to two weeks' imprisonment.

There were a number of opium cases this morning before Mr. Orme. Four Chinese were charged with having in their possession opium tross. They were found by a Revenue Officer on the ground floor of 386, Queen's Road with nine pots in which was opium dross. The opium was wrapped up in packets. The first defendant was fined \$50 and the others \$3. In another case five Chinese were brought up on a similar charge. They were found lying on beds with the opium at 745 this morning at 346 Queen's Road West. The first man was fined \$60 and the others \$4 each.

In Mr. R.E. Lindsell's Court this morning there came up on remand the case of the young *mui tai*, who was charged with stealing the clothes of her master's neighbour. It will be remembered that the Magistrate referred the case to the Chinese Secretariat to see what could be done for the girl. Inspector Appleton informed the Magistrate that he had sent the girl to the S.A. Mr. Lindsell asked the *mui tai*, where she wanted to go. She asked to go with a man who was in Court. His Worship said that the girl was too young to be punished for stealing. She would be sent to the Po Leung Kuk where they would decide how to deal with her.

LOCAL COAL DISPUTE.

No Agreement Reached.

Discussions resumed yesterday into the wages question between representatives of the coal coolies and their employers reached another impasse when it came to making a decision as to whether the increase should be fixed on a percentage basis or on the different rates submitted by the coolies. Adhering to their original stipulations after making some slight allowances for the mid-day meal and penalties for foremen found guilty of neglect of duty, the workmen were not successful in their endeavour to get the contractors round to their point of view.

The officials of the Coal Coolies' Guild yesterday enlisted the services of Mr. M. K. Lo, through whom the following communication was then forwarded to the *Ki Hui Kong Sheung Wai*, the Association of Contractors:—

"Dear Sirs,—With reference to the meeting held on the 28th day of the 4th moon this Chinese year, we are instructed by the coal workers to enclose herewith a list of their demands, and shall be glad if you will kindly inform us in the course of to-morrow which item you agree to and which item you refuse to accept. As the matter has been protracted for a long time, we are instructed to inform you that unless we hear from you in the course of to-morrow either accepting our demands or intimating any reasonable basis for an early settlement our clients will reluctantly cease work. In the interests of all parties we venture to hope that an early amicable settlement may be reached.—Yours, etc. Messrs. Lo and Lo."

No reply was received from the contractors up to the time of writing, but it was expected that a development would be reached to-day.

Contrary to orders from their guild, a number of coolies in the service of Mr. Tsang Foo, one of the principal merchants, ceased work to-day. This action is commented upon as being indicative of the somewhat loose state of the organization of the guild.

MOTOR CASES.

To-Day's List.

In Mr. Lindsell's Court this morning Inspector Garrod prosecuted a number of Chinese chauffeurs.

A POLICE MISTAKE.

A summons was taken out against the driver of car No. 69, but Inspector Garrod said that the Police had made a mistake in the number. It was afterwards found that the car had been at that time in the French Hospital. The prosecution was instituted for being without a rear light, and in view of the fact that the Police had made a mistake in the number he asked that the summons be dismissed.

EXCESSIVE SPEEDING.

The driver of motor car No. 275 was prosecuted for driving past the City Hall on the 28th ult. at 9.10 p.m. at a fast speed.

Inspector Garrod said there was a performance at the Theatre Royal that night and there were a large number of chairs and rickshaws. The car passed him going east to west at 25 miles an hour. The driver said that he was not stopped and that he was only going ten miles and hour.

A FINE OF \$20 WAS IMPOSED.

A CAUTION.

The driver of car No. 220 was prosecuted at the instance of Inspector Garrod, with bringing his car to a sudden halt near Government House without giving warning to rear traffic. The Inspector said that he was about 25 yards behind the car in his side car, and when the defendant stopped his car he nearly ran into him. There was also another car behind. The driver did not put up his hand to indicate that he was going to come to a stop. The driver was on the proper side of the road.

The driver said he slowed down. He remembered putting up his hand. The Inspector may not have seen it.

The Magistrate: He may have been in a panic seeing that the Police were behind him.

Inspector Garrod: I do not think so.

The Magistrate: I will caution him to be careful in future.

AIR FORCE MEMORIAL.

Acknowledgment of Hongkong's Contribution.

The following letters have been received in acknowledgment of the contribution made by residents in Hongkong to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund. The money was raised through the agency of the Hongkong Aero Club and forwarded by H.E. the Governor at the end of January.

March 21st, 1921.
Dear Sir Reginald Stubbs,—I write to convey to you the very warm thanks of the Committee of the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund for the generous donation contributed to the Fund by the residents in Hongkong.

The Committee hope that you will take proper opportunity of assuring the residents of the warm sense of their kindness which has been excited by this liberal contribution. And the Committee hope that the residents will, in so far as it may be possible, continue to give their valuable support to the Fund.—I remain, etc.,
(Sd.) Hvon Cecil, Chairman.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt this morning of your registered letter No. 4031-1920 dated 29th January, 1921, enclosing a cheque for £273.9.9 being the amount subscribed by the residents of Hongkong.

Will you please accept on behalf of the Chairman and Committee of this Fund, their very grateful thanks for your extremely handsome subscription, and we are the more grateful for this help, coming as it does from the remote parts of

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gymkhana.

Sir,—I should be obliged if you would allow me to submit through your valuable paper the following suggestions to the Committee of the Hongkong Jockey Club, viz.:

- 1.—Programmes should be put on sale at least three days before the Gymkhana in principal book-stores.
- 2.—The blackboard on which the names of running ponies and their jockeys were written should be placed out in the open under the Jockey Club Stand instead of in the Weighing Room.
- 3.—In the Place Betting Paying Department at least two shroffs each should be appointed to pay the dividends of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd ponies.

Yours, etc.
WELL-WISHER.
Hongkong, June 6, 1921.

our Empire, at a time when money is extremely difficult to obtain from the general public at home.

The Committee would be grateful if, through the Press or any other medium that you think fit, our thanks could be conveyed to as many of the kind donors as is possible.

I beg to enclose herewith our official receipt No. A 611.—I am, etc.,

(Sd.) W.E.S. Brach, Lt.-Col.
Secretary, Royal Air Force Memorial Fund.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

I see among Friday's telegrams a nice bit of propaganda in favour of the Government and the coal owners about this strike business. After reading your instructive statistics about how the yearly earnings per person have increased and how the tonnage of coal raised per person had decreased you're supposed to be righteously indignant at the rapacity and slothfulness of the British miner. If you're not, you should. That's what it's given us to read for. The unfortunate thing about most propaganda is that ye get only the one side and as in this case the Government and the coalowners have the majority of the papers and most of the money, naturally enough it's their side of the question ye hear most of. For propaganda costs money, ye must know?

Now while every sensible man will work for peace, there's wisdom though in examining the causes of unrest. D'd it ever strike ye that there must be another side to this question, one wif a great deal of justice in it, before hundreds of thousands of miners would put up such a desperate fight for so long a time, and no only risk the entire well-being of the country but their very means of livelihood into the bargain?

Mind ye, it's no a case o' oppression. The position of the miner to-day is a vast different from what it was a generation ago. Ye have only to read that notable book by a Scottish miner—"The Underworld"—to admit without hesitation that the life of the pit worker at one time didn't travel very far from the serfdom once so common in our collieries. To-day the miner can look after his physical interests, just as well, if no better, than any other being of the country but their very means of livelihood into the bargain?

Class warfare has been in the air for quite a time. It has been systematically preached for long and many a day. I've had doses of it myself in Hyde Park, London, Glasgow Green, Glasgow and the Mound, Edinburgh, to name only the centres of agitation. This sort of stuff has in the past gone to the heads of many would-be leaders of the worker's movement. I've had some and I know. I know also that it's all mostly rant and rave and no to be seriously considered in the least. The miners (as I know them) are no Socialists, whatever else they may be. So that's no at the bottom of the strike.

What the miners are most excited about are the mines. When I was at Home last year I had quite a lot of talk wif miners and in the way of politics the beginning and the end of their lap up their work. An intelligent

miner, who knew conditions in one of the principal coal fields of Scotland once told me that there were many occasions on which the sound advice of a practical miner was neither invited or wanted by the powers that be.

To-day there is a great outcry about the decreased output. Coalmasters are simply laughing up their sleeves at the tread of public opinion being directed against the miner. Yet I believe a public enquiry into the causes of low output per man would see them exposed to the world as the most hard-hearted and the most selfish class of folks in the old country to-day. The Sankey Commission condemned the present system but it could not stop it. All it did was to recommend state ownership and try to fix scale of pay for the

miner. It's common knowledge among miners that good seams were opened out at Government expense and then "stowed up" (i.e., not worked). Old seams were worked to death and when a seam of 18 inches or two feet was tapped a section was quickly developed and the men pushed into it. When a good productive seam was struck it was never worked. Under Government control nothing was too expensive to go into a mine for the purposes of up-keep. Pit props of the very best were put in. I've been in a pit where in the main workings the pit props were so close together that ye could hardly get your hand between them. No wonder the price was decreased and the output per ton raised. And in many cases when coal could be got out the men were on short-time because waggons operated by the Government were not forward to take it away. I've seen this wif my own eyes.

Now why did the coal owners apparently act contrary to their best interests? Well that's very simple when ye come to figure it out. Should the country have decided to take over the mining interests the shareholders and directors would be able to point out the coal yet unwon in their field so that the price the nation would have to pay would be prohibitive. Once that bogey laid, decontrol established again and the miner's wages screwed down to an "economic" level, we'd soon see the output increased when the good seams were being bowled.

On the face of it, is it fair to vilify the miner and accuse him of slothfulness? Truly, as Hodges said the other day, let the Government keep out of this business and let the coalowners and miners fight it out between themselves and then we'd see a change. Why? Because the miner knows what most of us will never know, so long as we're talking their propaganda. He knows the truth.

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HEAD OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM IN
PEDDER STREET.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS.

Advance Agent's Claim.

An action arising out of the recent visit of the Denniston Players was heard in H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on May 31st, before His Honour Judge Skinner Turner. Plaintiff, Harry Neville, sued Messrs. William Armstrong, W. Gater, Charles E. Shepherd and Cecil McBain, for the payment of G\$1,186 for travelling expenses and damages, and Mex. \$485.30, salary alleged to be due.

According to the statement of claim, the defendants organized and were the directors of Reynolds Denniston Ltd., a company which went into voluntary liquidation on or about March 31 last. The company was formed for the purpose of bringing a company of actors to the Far East, and plaintiff was engaged as Advance Agent, and to play parts if required. Early in February, Mr. C. E. Shepherd notified members of the company that the company would have to go into liquidation, and defendants then offered to finance and take all risk of a North China and Shanghai tour, provided the players agreed to accept a reduction of 40 per cent. from their original contract salary. Plaintiff agreed to this reduction and undertook the duties of Advance Agent at Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai. He now claimed Mex. \$485.30, balance of salary due, being the contract salary of G\$75 per week less the 40 per cent. reduction agreed upon. The North China tour was arranged by defendants with a view to paying travelling expenses of the players to their respective destinations in America, in accordance with their contracts, defendants thus taking over the liability of Reynolds Denniston Ltd. in this respect. In this connection plaintiff claimed G\$496 travelling expenses from Shanghai to New York. By reason of defendants' refusal to pay, plaintiff had been forced to remain in Shanghai with no opportunity of securing work in his profession, thereby suffering damages to the extent of G\$650.

The defence was that plaintiff went on the North China tour on

LAWN BOWLS.

K.B.G.C. v. POLICE.

Kowloon Bowling Green Club entertained the Police team on Saturday, in the third event of their League programme, when the home team won on the three risks by a total of 19. Scores: C. Atkinson J. J. Watt 10, J. Henderson W. Davitt 10, D. Harvey J. Robertson 10, Wm. Russell 20 Wm. Gerrard 15, Hedley Knight 10, Keith Kelly 10, Farrell Cooper 10, Lapsley 23 Clark 17, Puncton McLendon 10, Barr Henderson 10, Gray Blair 10, Edwards 21 A. Clark 13.

the same terms as the players, viz., payment only for days when there were performances. Plaintiff had received all money due to him in respect of this tour. Further, defendants denied that by this arrangement they took over the liability of Reynolds Denniston Ltd. for transportation of the players back to the United States, and they repudiated liability for plaintiff's travelling expenses. After deducting all expenses of the North China tour, there remained only \$1,085 available for the travelling expenses of the players. On March 23, defendants offered plaintiff his passage to New York but this plaintiff refused. Whilst denying any liability, defendants paid into court the sum of \$77.56, the maximum proportion of the sum of \$1,085 available to plaintiff in respect of his claim for travelling expenses.

On behalf of plaintiff it was emphasized that he was not engaged as an ordinary player, but as an "Advance Agent" to take parts if required.

His Lordship observed that the essential question, apart from matters of account, was as to whether plaintiff was entitled to a weekly salary as advance agent or whether he was entitled only to salary for the number of days on which he played with the company.

After evidence on both sides had been taken, the hearing was adjourned.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Character Sketch of Mr. Whitley.

Mr. John Henry Whitley, the new Speaker, will by no means be an unfamiliar figure in the Chair of the House of Commons. He has been seen there almost daily as Deputy-Speaker during the past 10 years, in which he has served as Chairman of Committees. The Speaker may ask the Chairman to relieve him at any time in the course of a sitting, and he does so when he wants his tea or dinner. But there is this great difference, that whereas Mr. Whitley as Deputy-Speaker wore ordinary morning attire, presenting, it must be said, a rather incongruous sight in the enthroned and canopied Chair, as Speaker he is bedight in the big grey wig and flowing silk gown of the office, a raiment that blends harmoniously in the storied picture.

He will look becoming in his robes. That is a very important point. Not the least of the qualifications of a successful Speaker is comely personal appearance. Mr. Whitley has that cast of clear-cut features to which the wig lends additional impressiveness, and also that kind of voice which is so excellent a thing in one who presides over a great popular Assembly—decisive, with an undertone of persuasiveness. It is true that Mr. Whitley wears glasses, and that a spectacled Speaker has hitherto been unknown. But this should prove no bar to members in the game of "catching the Speaker's eye." As Chairman, Mr. Whitley was able to "spot" a member even in the shadows under the gallery. And it is certain to add to his personal ascendancy, though some may think it would be impossible for a Speaker to be at once so wise and benevolent as Mr. Whitley looks in his glasses.

Mr. Whitley was educated at Clifton College, under the late Dr. Percival and Canon Wilson, and is a B.A. of London University. He has been a member of the House of Commons for 21 years, sitting as Liberal representative of his native borough, Halifax. For three years, 1907 to 1910, he was a Whip. One remembers him in those days, when critical by-elections were being fought, rushing into the House and waving a telegram, a Herald of victory to the rejoicing Liberals and an object of mockery to the discomfited Opposition. In 1911 he was appointed Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker by the Asquith Government. He has presided at the Committee stages of several Bills of the highest constitutional importance—the Home Rule Act and the Welsh Church Disestablishment Act carried by the Asquith Government; the Acts of the Coalition Governments establishing compulsory military service during the war, extending the franchise to women, and giving Southern and Northern Parliaments to Ireland. The consideration of some of those Bills in Committee was very protracted, and the strain on the Chairman, physically and mentally, was most severe. Speaking of his experiences, Mr. Whitley has said his chief task was to keep members from talking of other things than the subject immediately before them. The Minister who gave him the most trouble was Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Committee on his Finance Bills. "He was so full of enthusiasm," said Mr. Whitley, "that he wandered the world over." The conundrums he had to settle as Chairman of Committees were curious. Once at 3 o'clock in the morning he was asked to say whether the word "imminent" was unparliamentary or not. His reply was that he assumed the hon. member used the word in the classical sense—not bearing upon the subject in hand, irrelevant. But great was his dismay on reading the Parliamentary report to find that earlier in the day Mr. Speaker Lowther had given a diametrically opposite decision, ruling that world meant rudeness or incivility.

In Committee on a big controversial Bill the House of Commons is seen at its best, and, being human, at its worst also. Then it is that party animosities and bitterest expression. Then it is that the fads and eccentricities of members, and their amiable desire to make straight the crooked things of the world, political and social, have fullest play. And then it is that the Opposition are most apt to be impatient. Members are particularly resentful at

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their amendments being ruled out of order, and often the Chairman's reasons are received most ungraciously. But the temper of Mr. Whitley is hardly ever ruffled. Mr. Speaker Lowther, with all his engaging humour, was frequently much vexed, and there was an undercurrent of anger in his admonition that warned members disposed to question his decisions not to venture too far or it would be the worse for them. It is a rare thing for Mr. Whitley to be stirred out of his placidity. His voice is always at the same even but penetrating pitch, and his manner always quietly resolute.

Mr. Whitley is a cotton spinner in business at Halifax. Whatever judgment may be passed on his Speakership at its close, it may now be said, at its opening, that it will be regarded in history as marking a break in an ancient Parliamentary tradition. The long line of country squires and squire and lawyers who have invariably been elected to the Chair is at last interrupted; and for the first time the House of Commons of the greatest of commercial nations has as its Speaker a man associated with trade.

WORTH MANY TIMES THEIR COST.

A MICHIGAN MOTHER'S OPINION OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

The demand for Baby's Own Tablets is enormous and grows larger every year, the reason being that, having once tried them for their little ones, mothers of babies and young children never care to be without the Tablets in the house, ready for emergencies either night or day.

Writes Mrs. F. Emery, of 8 Barclay Place, Grand Rapids, Mich. "My baby was not very well and was cross and troublesome. I gave her several doses of Baby's Own Tablets, and they did her so much good that I would not be without them for many times the amount they cost. I strongly advise every mother to give them a fair trial."

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed absolutely free from any opiate or narcotic, and to be equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 5 or more years. They promptly banish infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, colds, feverishness, and teething troubles, bring restful sleep, improve the appetite and promote regular development.

Of dealers or post free at 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Bechen Road, Road, Shanghai.

WAR BONDS CONVERSION.

Cheapening Money and Reviving Trade.

Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave additional information to an invited company of financial leaders with regard to the proposed Government scheme for the conversion of National War Bonds.

He made it clear that one of the reasons which have influenced the Government to issue a Conversion Loan is that it will relieve the Exchequer from having to continue to compete in the money market with the industrial enterprises of the country.

While this competition continues the price of money, he pointed out, must remain high. With cheaper money, a spur will be given to trade and commerce, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer looks to increased trade as now the only means of getting increased revenue.

War Bonds maturing in the present year will be outside the Conversion scheme, which will embrace issues to the total nominal value of £632,000,000 falling due between 1922 and 1925, and representing a redemption value of £645,000,000.

The conversion will be into 3½ per cent. Stock, the value varying from £163 to £160, according to the duration of existing holdings. This price represents interest of about £5, 15s. per cent. on the money originally invested in the case of the highest conversion value, and £5, 12s. per cent. in that of the smallest.

The direct effect of the Conversion scheme will be to add £400,000,000 to the National Debt, and to increase the annual interest charges by £4,000,000. An indirect effect which is looked for from the fact that the new loan will not fall for redemption for 40 years is an early cheapening of money, and Sir Robert pointed out that the reduction by one-half per cent. in the price of money would mean a saving by the Exchequer of about £5,000,000 a year on the floating debt, which more than compensates for the increased interest charges in respect of the new loan.

Holders who purchased War Bonds through the Post Office will have similar facilities for conversion through the postal authorities.

FAMOUS BATTLESHIP SCRAPPED. One of the latest warships scrapped is the Carnarvon, which, under Admiral Sturdee, helped to sink the German battleships at the Falklands.

SILK SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

MADE BY
ARTHUR AND BOND
YOKOHAMA
NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED

THE PATTERNS ARE EXTREMELY SMART,
AND ONLY THE BEST GRADE OF SILK
USED IN THEIR MANUFACTURE. ALSO THE
CUT AND FINISH IS PERFECT IN EVERY WAY

SOLE AGENT

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Powell
LTD.
TELEPHONE 3146

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TRAVELLING REQUISITES IN STOCK.

WARDROBE TRUNKS, CABIN AND OVERLAND; SOLID LEATHER FITTED SUIT CASES; ATTACHE, WEEK-END AND HALF GLADSTONE BAGS; LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S HAT CASES, KIT BAGS, WRITING FOLIOS, ATTACHE CASES, CABIN BAGS, RUG STRAPS.

ETC. ALL NEW GOODS. ETC.
SEE WINDOW.

"THE VIOLIN"

(HOW TO MASTER IT)

THE "SECRETS OF VIOLIN PLAYING"

EVERY VIOLINIST SHOULD HAVE THESE BOOKS

PRICE \$1.00 EACH

AT

ANDERSON'S

COCKTAILS.

CALDBECK'S MANHATTAN
CALDBECK'S VERMOUTH
CALDBECK'S GIN
CALDBECK'S MARTINI

Sirdir Lime Juice Cordial

and

Brooke's Lemon Squash "Lemos"

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15 Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 78).

WHEN YOU THINK OF BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

THINK OF

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

(No. 47-48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong)

MANUFACTURERS

OF

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE
STARS, ECC NOODLES &c.

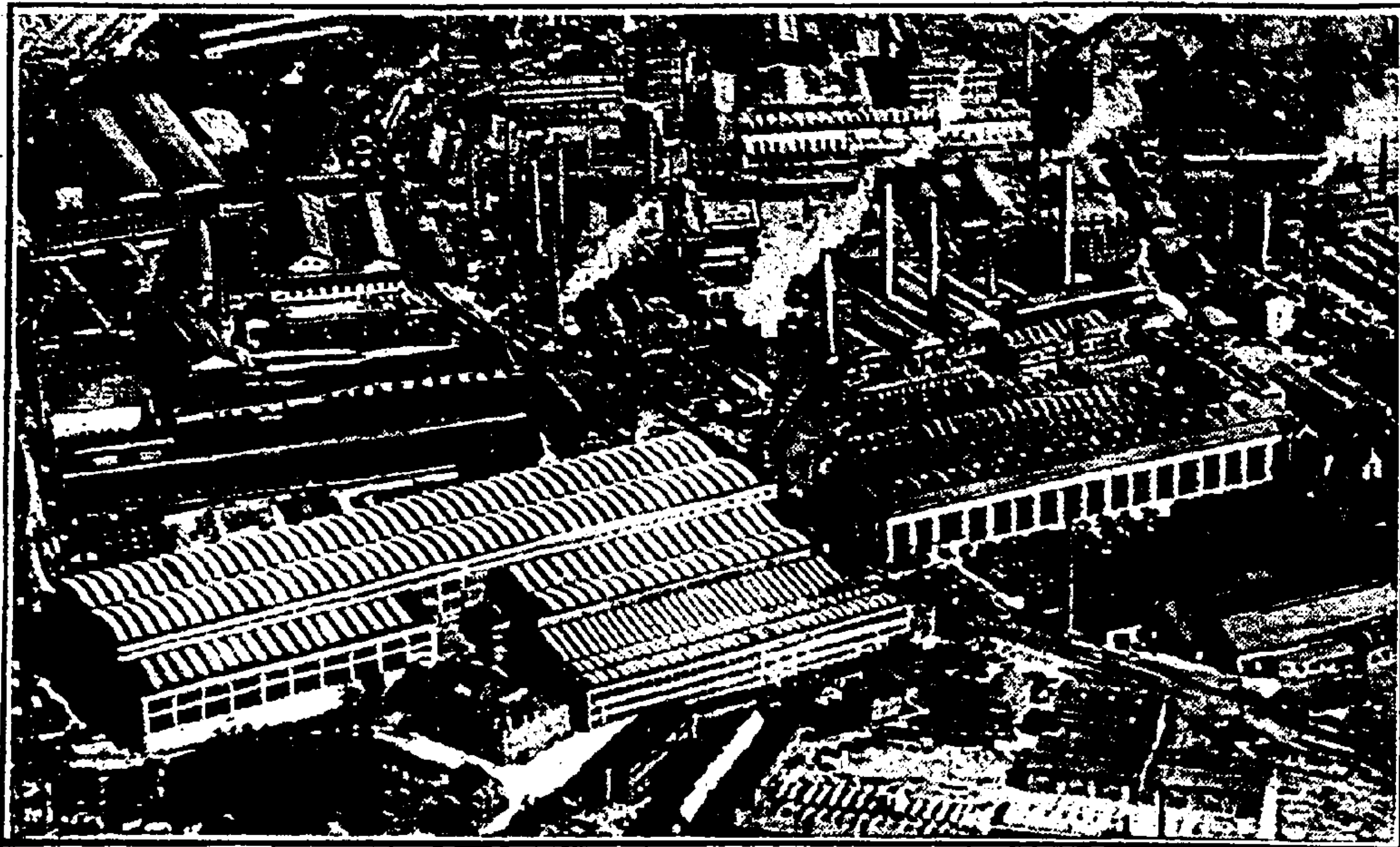
RING UP—2237.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,

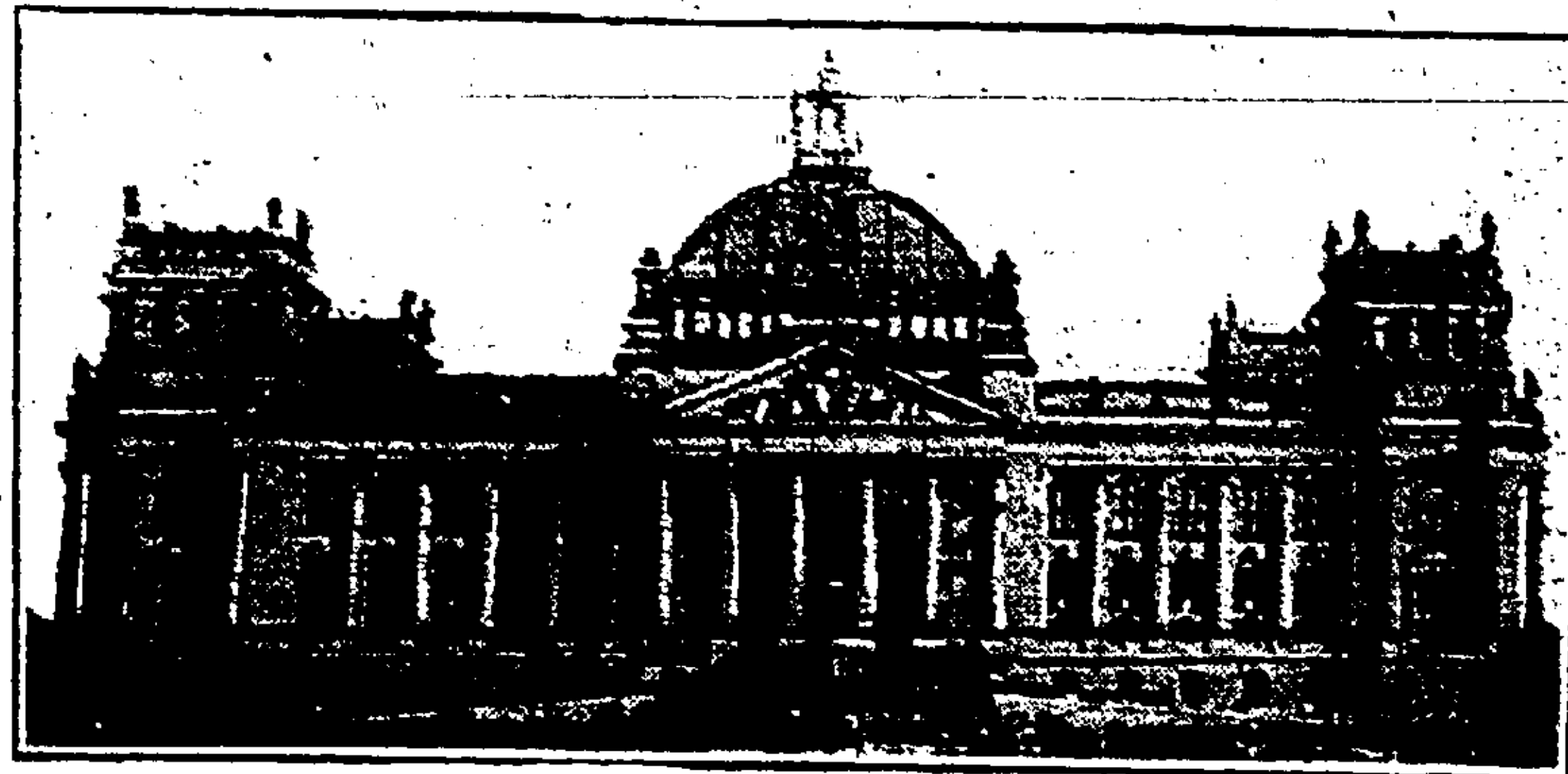
15, Morrison Hill Road.

CAMERA NEWS



THE VAST KRUPP FACTORIES AT ESSEN.

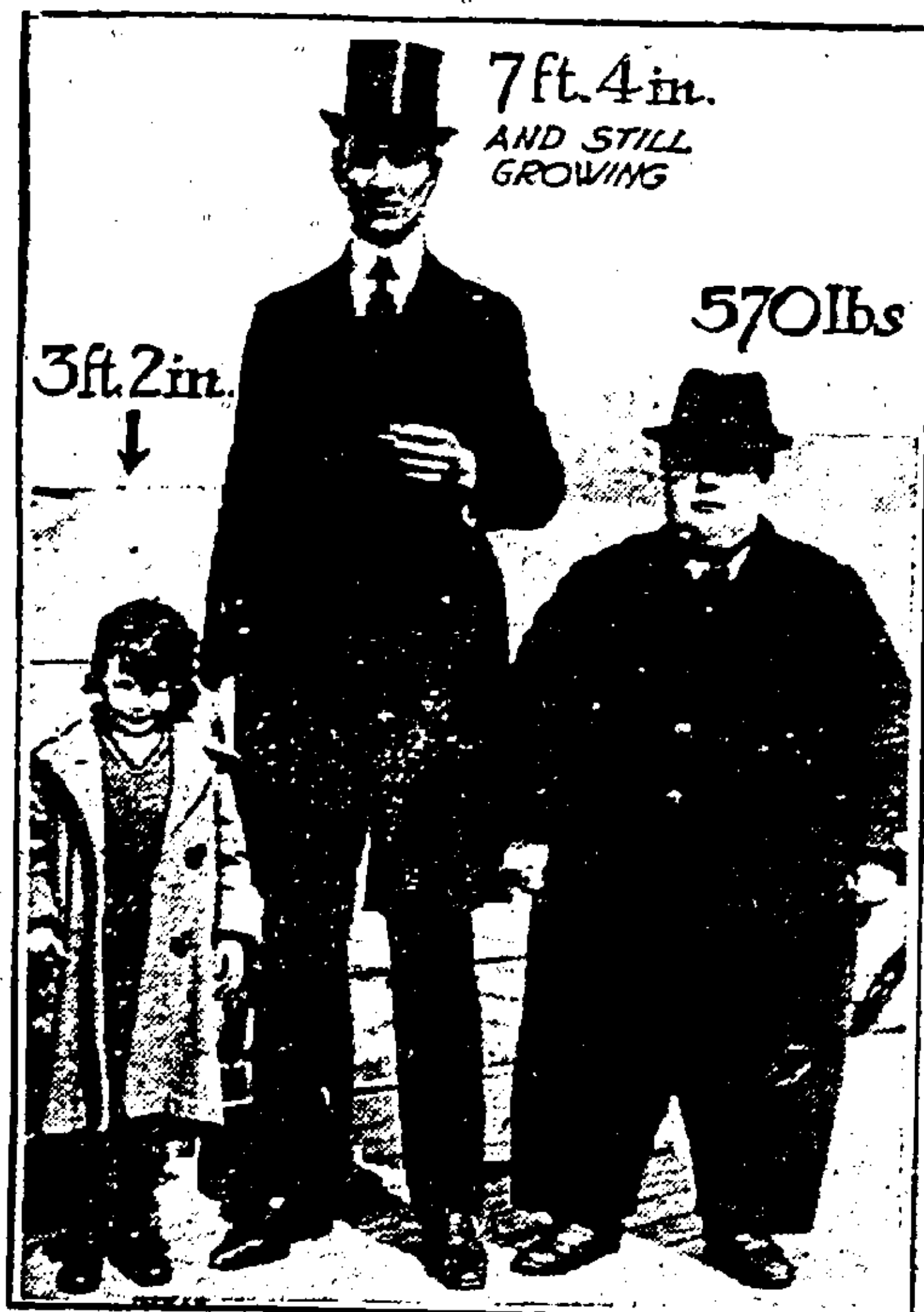
This photograph, taken from an aeroplane, shows the vast Krupp factories at Essen, Germany, where most of the German guns were made. The Krupps have now turned to the manufacture of farm machinery and scores of other products of peace.



THE GERMAN REICHSTAG IN BERLIN.



The picture shows a recent train disaster in Indo-China, not far from Saigon.



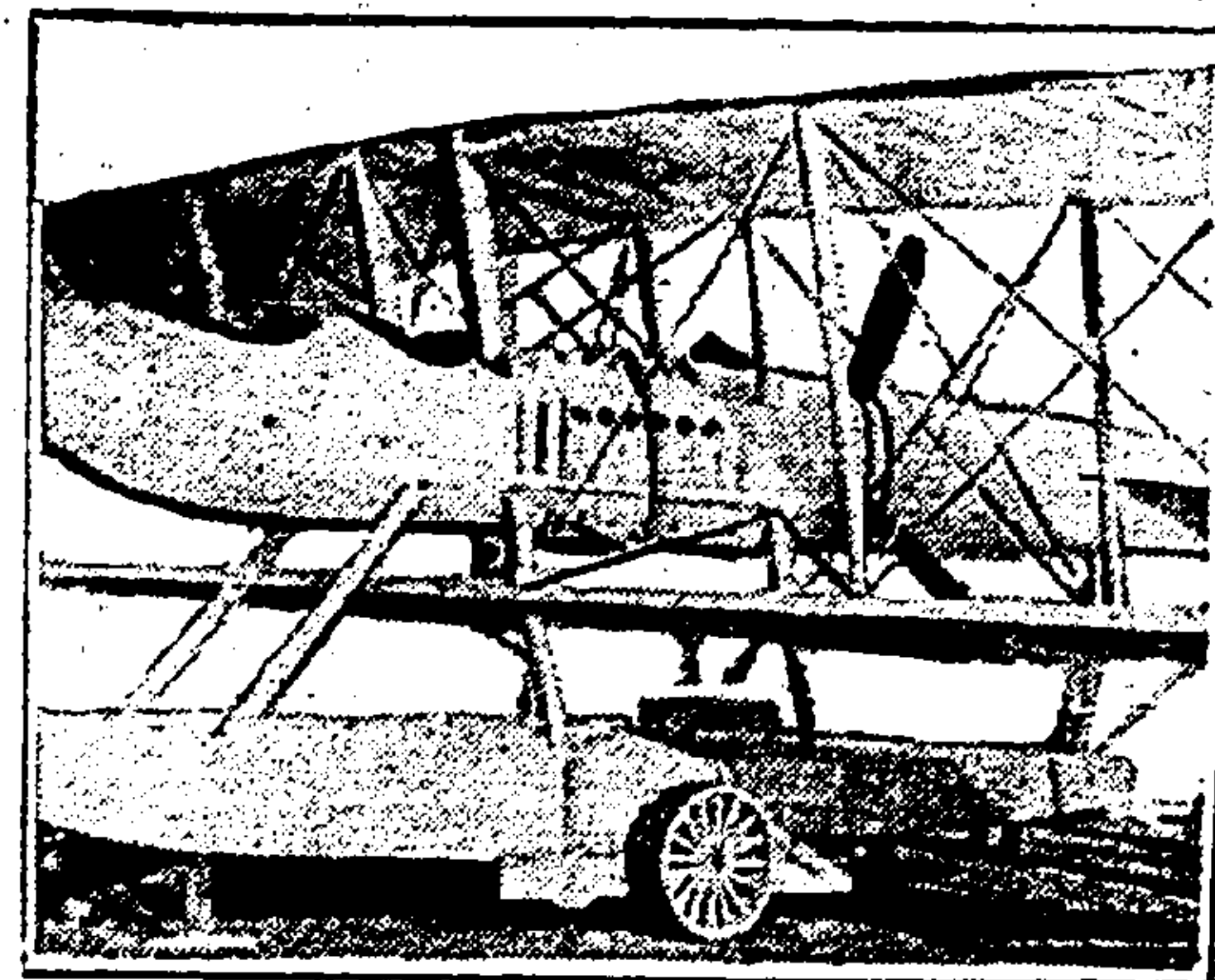
Tall, Fat and Tiny—Ernest Holme, 18, German boy, has 570 pounds. Ludwig Schuler is 7 feet 4 inches, and still growing. Miss Jennie Lindsay is only 3 feet 2 inches, but she is 23 years old.



Dr. Solf, former German foreign minister, as he entered the Imperial Palace in Tokyo to present his credentials as new ambassador.



Prince George of Bavaria recently celebrated his first mass in the monastery of Ettal where he became a priest a short time ago. He is the son of Prince Leopold, formerly commander in chief of the German armies on the Russian front, and Princess Gisela, daughter of the late Emperor Franz Josef. Both of his parents attended the mass.

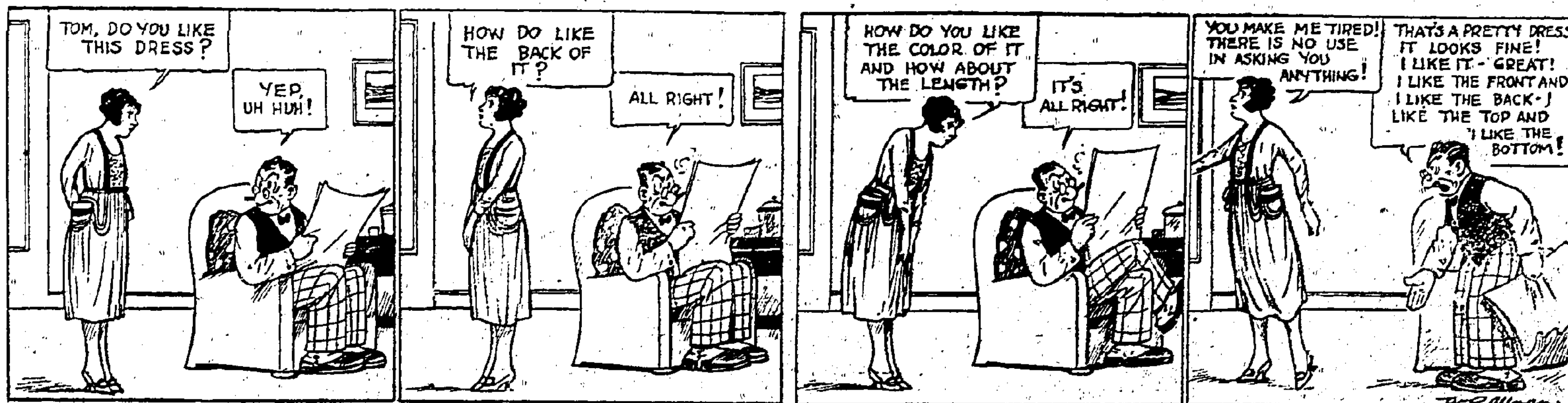


This is the first picture of the newest thing in aeroplanes—the Gallaudet seaplane. The new propeller idea does away with wind resistance. Its record is 132 3-10 miles an hour.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Getting An Opinion

BY ALLMAN



PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji) Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DATE	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM CANADA	DATE
Monteagle	June 14	July 8	Metagama	July 15	July 24
E. Russia	June 23	July 11	E. France	July 19	July 26
E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	July 21	Aug. 5	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allocation of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains daily.

Standard sleeping cars, compartments & drawing rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.



HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong	Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong
* SIBERIA M.	20,000	June 12	SHINYO M.	22,000	July 16
TENYO M.	22,000	June 21	† PERSIA M.	9,000	July 30
KOREA M.	20,000	July 1	TAIYO M.	22,000	Aug. 12

† Calling at Dairen. * Omitting Shanghai.

* Calling at Dairen. * Omitting Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, M. LLENDO, AICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

RAKUYO MARU 17,500, June 10th.

CHOYO MARU 17,500, July 19th. Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

GREEN STAR LINE

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU).

"WEST CARMONA" 17th June.

TO VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA).

"WEST IVIS" 25th June.

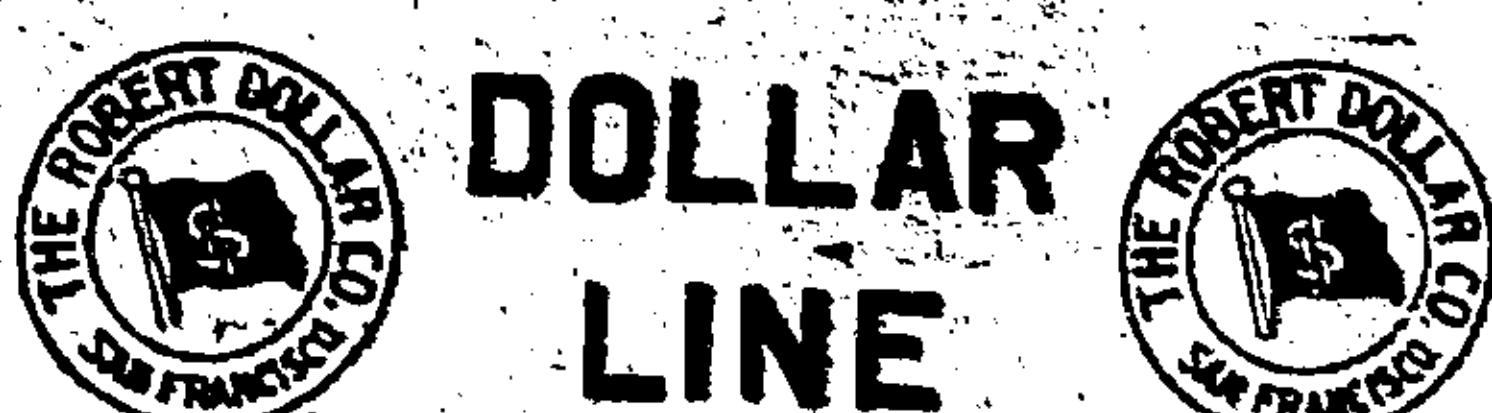
Also, cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco and or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1 floor Powell Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 3193.

PACIFIC SHIPPING



SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

STEAMERS.

"M. S. DOLLAR"	... VIA SUEZ	... JUNE 15TH.
"ROBERT DOLLAR"	... VIA SUEZ	... JULY 15TH.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Over Land Common Points in the United States and Canada.

For Particulars and Rates apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 793.
THIRD FLOOR 795.

Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers. PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE. FOR MANILA.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. Eldridge	... (Freight only) ...	June 20.	July 25.
Wenatchee	June 25.	Aug. 15.
Keystone State	Aug. 11.	Sept. 2.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. Pawlet	June 15.
Coaxet	July 22.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points Passengers and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor Hotel Mansions.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. REGULAR SERVICE TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

"GLYMONT"	... Sailing June 20.
"CADARETTA"	... Aug. 3.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

"LAKE FARRAR"	... Sailing June 20.
"LAKE ONAWA"	... Aug. 3.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor Hotel Mansions. PASSENGER OFFICE.
Tel. 2477 & 2478. Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. WINYAH About June 8th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th floor, Hotel Mansions.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U. S. Shipping Board steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and

CHINA, JAPAN and PHILIPPINE ISLAND PORTS.

"WEST IVAN" 25th June.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

3rd Floor, Prince's Building.

Telephone No. 1067.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF MADRAS"	... via Suez Canal	... 13th June.
"DEUCALION"	... via Suez Canal	... 7th July.
"CITY OF NORWICH"	... via Suez Canal	... 13th July.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change with out notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 7th June.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 7th June.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office. M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT.
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West. Top Floor, King's Building.
Tel. No. 155. Tel. No. 140.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) & 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) & 5 p.m.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only.
From Macao—Daily at 8.00 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only).

Excursion, Sunday 22nd May. S.S. SUI AN leaves Hongkong 9 a.m. and returns from Macao 5 p.m.

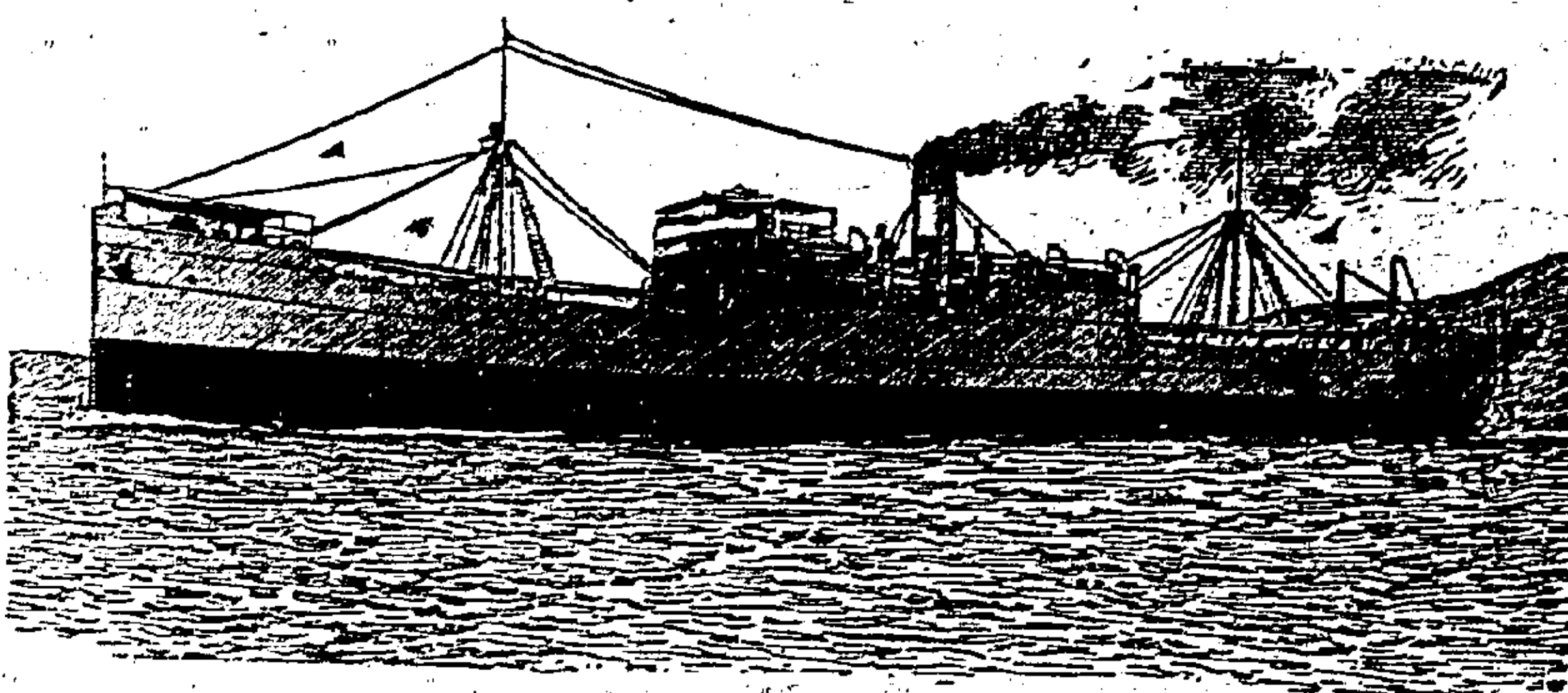
Excursion, Empire Day 24th May. S.S. SUI AN leaves Hongkong 9 a.m. and returns from Macao 4 p.m.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions or from Messrs. Tros, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

[TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG]

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

S.S. "AMBATELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson & Co., Shanghai, in their circular of 23rd May, say: Business has again ruled quiet on 'Change, but such quotations were recorded show little, if any, downward trend. Slightly more attention has been devoted to the Cotton market without, however, effecting any substantial change in rates. Debitures—There is a steady and increasing demand for the better known issues, partly caused by the re-sale of sterling purchased at higher rates of exchange. The Shanghai Waterworks Co. (Ltd.) closed its subscription list for the proposed new issue of 8 per cent. debentures on 26th instant, the required new capital, £1,034,100 having been tendered. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai. No local transactions were recorded, buying offers of \$900 having met with no response. In the South business is being done at slightly better rates, and the London price has risen to £38 1/4. Insurance—North China. The Directors will submit the following recommendations at the forthcoming annual general meeting: pay a final dividend of 15 per cent. for 1919, pay interim of 15 per cent. for 1920, pay a 20 per cent. bonus to contributors for 1920. Payment at the rate of 3/24. Yangtze came to business at £24 1/2, closing nominal. Far Easters wanted at 23 1/4 are offering at 23. Shipping—Indo-China. The annual general meeting is to be held in Hongkong on 15th proximo. The Directors propose to transfer £30,000 to Equalization of Dividend, and after this and provision for Depreciation there remains a divisible balance of £134,639-6-1, out of which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of 3/- on the preference issue, and a final of £2-10/- on the deferred shares, leaving £3,678-9-4 to be carried forward. Income tax will be deducted from London warrants only not on Eastern warrants, which will be cashed in at 2/3 1/2 per Hk. dollar—Cotton Mills—A slight rise has taken place in most counters, whereupon a number of sales for June delivery have been arranged. Miscellaneous—Cult's—are wanted at 10 1/2 and Trans "B" at 10 1/2. Gas are in request at 23 1/2, as are Shanghai Merceries at 15. Telephones. The annual general meeting is to be held on 30th instant. The accounts show a sum of £15,252,437-7-4 as available for distribution and this it is proposed to treat by payment of a dividend of £15.4 and bonus of £15.2, absorbing £15,000,000. Directors' fees £15,500; To Reserve £15,60,000; To Debiture Sinking Fund £18,756-9-1; Bonus to Staff £15,24,932-22 and carry forward £15,33,838-61. London Quotations.—S. N. Rly. Net Profit Certificates. The accounts show a divisible profit of roughly \$3 per £20. certificate; latest quotation to hand £13-11-8. Indo-China preference 4 1/4, deferred 35 1/4. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank 98 1/2. Chartered Bank 14 1/4. Reorganization Loan, British issue 70.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
PLASSY	7,400	14th June	M'ss. London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	18th June	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
DELTA	8,000	25th June	M'ss. London & Antwerp.
SYRIA	7,000	23rd July	M'ss. London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	M'ss. London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,955	16th June	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,500	25th June	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
KANOWNA	7,000	25th July	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KIDDERPORE	—	9 June d'light	Kobe.
EASTERN	4,500	9th June	Japan only.
DELTA	8,000	11 June 10 a.m.	Shanghai only.
SYRIA	7,000	25th June	Shanghai & Japan.
KALYAN	9,000	5th July	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

HAKODATE MARU ... End of July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU ... Sunday, 19th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TATSUNO MARU ... Saturday, 11th June.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 13th June, at 11 a.m.

RANGOON MARU ... Tuesday, 14th June.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	Java	in port	11th June	Shanghai
Tjikembang	San Francisco/Japan	in port	13th June	Java
Tjikini	Shanghai	14th June	18th June	M'ss. Java
Tjisalak	Java	15th June	22nd June	Japan
Chilidar	Java	12th June	27th June	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisondari	Java	End of June	San Francisco	

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owner's Option.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo or through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "AQUILEIA" Sailing on or about 13th June.
S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 20th June.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 25th June.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
South African Ports from Calcutta & Colombo.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIWAN	11th June	15th June

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTER- "City of Brisbane" 10th July
DAM & HAMBURG.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

CLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
"GLENVY"	21st June.
"GLENLUCE"	25th June.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
"GLENOGLE"	17th June.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG.
"GLENVYLE"	2nd July.	GENOA, LONDON & HULL.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on 24th June.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 3307.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoibow Takane	Wed.	8th June at 9 a.m.
SHAI & Tiau via S'ow Tungshing	W-d.	8th June at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwaisang	Thur. 9th June at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Fri. 10th June at d'light.
MANILA	Wingsang	Fri. 10th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chorsang	Wed. 15th June at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kulat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 9th June, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Hupoh	9th June at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	9th June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	11th June at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'SIN Kueichow		11th June at 4 p.m.
AMOY, M'LA, CEBU & ILO Taming		13th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	16th June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	18th June at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landred in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong June 7, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haiphong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 7th June at noon.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 10th June at noon.
Haifoong	W. Couper	TUES. 14th June at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake's Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on or about 7th June.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on or about 20th June.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BLUE FUNNEL LINES EXONERATED.

The Vancouver Admiralty Court has dismissed an action for \$48,000 damages brought against the Blue Funnel line in respect of a collision between the s. Tyndarens and a shlogic crib in August last. The Court found that the steamer kept a good lookout and that no concealment of the crib.

LIABILITY OF CARRIERS.

The Bill which is being introduced into Parliament to the owners of lighters and barges the same provisions respecting the limitation of liability as are now given to shipowners under Merchant Shipping Act has attracted considerable attention in commercial circles. Provision is made in the measure for relieving owners of lighters, barges and similar craft from liability for damages to goods carried that might happen without the owners' "actual fault or privity," and also for limiting their liability in case of accident to £8 per ton of the craft's tonnage for loss or damage to property and £15 per ton for loss of life and personal injury.

MINE-SWEEPING.

A correspondent, writing to a Home Journal, suggests that the remarkable facility with which Greek steamers have been discovered floating mines of late might be turned to good account in our Home waters. No less than five of these drifting perils were reported by various vessels to have been sighted recently in the course of one week within a small area of latitude and longitude in the North Sea. "Why not," he says, "charter a few Greek steamers to patrol these waters? They would be sure to find any stray mines there might be floating about, and there would be no danger to anyone, as the crews of these vessels seem to be immune."

OILY WATERS.

The joint committee, consisting of representatives of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Shipping, Port and Harbour Authorities and the Oil Companies owning oil tankers, recently held a meeting in London to discuss the terms of the proposed Bill which had been drafted by a sub-committee with a view to solving the problem arising from oily waters. Owing to the difficulties presented by the question, a month's adjournment was suggested in order to give ample time to discuss it in greater detail, but in view of the urgency of the matter, it was agreed that the consideration of the question should be taken in hand without more delay. Further meetings will be held before the Bill is finally drafted.

THE PILFERAGE QUESTION.

A circular has been issued by the Merchants' Association of New York in which it is stated that during the past twelve months "we have received more insurance claims than at any previous time that we have been doing export business, and the majority of these claims are for loss of several pieces of goods stolen from bales or cases while in transit most of the losses being from cases. From our experience we have found that one fault with much of the packing turned out by the average finisher is that the nails used in fastening the boards in the panel ends of the cases are not long enough, as, if these nails were sufficiently long, they could be turned in inside of the case and would prevent in many cases the boards from being staved in, as very often it takes very little pressure to push a board out of place, and so facilitate the pilfering of one or more pieces of goods. Furthermore, cases should be packed as tight as possible, as any surplus space does not permit the case to be rigid enough and very often a board is broken because the goods do not back up against the sides or ends in order to strengthen them. Wood used should be as free from knots as possible and should never be less than three-quarter or one inch lumber. Export cases must always be strapped with extra strong strapping. Tin strapping is absolutely of no use whatsoever beyond ornamenting the case. Even if there is an additional charge to cover longer nails and heavier strapping, we believe in the end it is most economical and we urge all finishers where possible in so far as we are concerned to use an extra strap around the centre of the case, preferably sealed, using, if possible, one of the standard sealing straps which can be purchased in the market. Everything which tends to prevent loss by theft and pilferage means a reduction in insurance premiums."

